

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE
OF
Ancient Free and Accepted Masons,
OF MINNESOTA,

AT ITS
SIXTEENTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

IN THE CITY OF SAINT PAUL,

Commencing January 12, A. D. 1869, A. L. 5869.

Ordered to be Read in all the Lodges.

M. W. C. W. NASH, 33° G. M., St. Paul.
R. W. WM. S. COMBS, G. S., St. Paul.

Saint Paul:

PIONEER BOOK AND JOB PRINTING COMPANY.

1869.

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of the experimental setup.

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SIXTEENTH GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNION

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PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY.

Proceedings of the Most Worshipful the Grand ☐ of Minnesota, at its Sixteenth Annual Communication, held at Masonic Hall, in the city of Saint Paul, commencing January 12, A. D. 1869, A. L. 5869. At 12 o'clock M. the M. W. C. W. Nash, G. M. opened a Master's ☐ in due form.

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|----------------------|--------|
| M. W. C. W. NASH, | G. M. |
| R. W. S. R. MERRILL, | S. W. |
| R. W. S. Y. HYDE, | J. W. |
| R. W. G. L. OTIS, | T. |
| R. W. W. S. COMBS, | S. |
| R. W. E. P. BARNUM, | S. D. |
| W. E. A. GROFF, | J. D. |
| W. A. RICHARDSON, | TYLER. |

Prayer by Rev. Bro. S. Y. McMasters, G. C.

The Grand Secretary was directed to call the roll, when fifty-two Subordinate ☐ were found duly represented.

The representatives from a constitutional number of ☐, being present, the Most Worshipful Grand ☐ of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Minnesota, was opened in ample form.

Present—Grand Officers:

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| M. W. C. W. NASH, | G. M. |
| R. W. R. A. JONES, | D. G. M. |
| R. W. S. R. MERRILL, | S. G. W. |
| R. W. S. Y. HYDE, | J. G. W. |
| R. W. G. L. OTIS, | G. T. |
| R. W. W. S. COMBS, | G. S. |
| W. S. Y. McMASTERS, | G. CHAP. |
| W. GEO. M. TOUSLEY, | G. MAR. |
| W. O. L. BICKNELL, | G. SWORD B. |
| W. J. N. CASTLE, | G. STANDARD B. |
| W. E. P. BARNUM, as. | S. G. D. |
| W. A. J. PHELPS, as. | G. P. |
| W. H. L. CARVER, | S. G. S. |
| W. L. W. FULSON, | J. G. S. |
| W. A. RICHARDSON, | G. TYLER. |

Past elective Grand Officers :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| M. W. A. E. AMES, | P. G. M. |
| M. W. A. T. C. PIERSON, | P. G. M. |
| M. W. G. W. PRESCOTT, | P. G. M. |
| R. W. L. E. THOMPSON, | P. D. G. M. |
| R. W. W. T. RIGBY, | P. D. G. M. |
| R. W. S. E. ADAMS, | P. G. S. W. |
| R. W. G. B. COOLEY, | P. G. S. W. |
| R. W. A. C. SMITH, | P. G. J. W. |
| R. W. A. J. PHELPS, | P. G. J. W. |
| R. W. GEO. BRADLEY, | P. G. J. W. |

Bro. G. A. Camp offered the following Resolution :

Resolved, That all Master Masons in good and regular standing, be invited to take seats in this M. W. G. ☐ during its sessions.

The G. M. appointed the following as a committee on credentials :

Bro. A. C. Smith, Wm. Lochren and Wm. H. Grant.

M. W. C. W. Nash, G. M. presented to the G. ☐ the following letter, which was read by the G. S. :

ST. PAUL, JANUARY 9, 1869.

To the M. W. C. W. Nash, G. M.

We take pleasure in tendering to the M. W. the G. ☐ of Minnesota the use of the new Masonic Hall for the present session of the same.

Fraternally,

H. L. CARVER,

W. M. *Ancient Landmark* ☐ No. 5.

WM. H. GRANT,

W. M. *St. Paul* ☐ No. 3.

On motion of Bro. E. P. Barnum the thanks of the M. W. the G. ☐ was tendered the Masonic Fraternity of St. Paul for the use of their new and elegant Hall.

The M. W. C. W. Nash presented the following letter, which was read by the G. S. :

ST. PAUL, JANUARY 7, 1869.

M. W. C. W. Nash, G. M. of Minnesota :

DEAR SIR AND BRO.:—In behalf of *Ancient Landmark* ☐ No. 5, and *St. Paul* ☐ No. 3, we would most respectfully ask that you with the officers of the M. W. the G. ☐ dedicate the new Masonic Hall now finished. Please designate the time at which it will suit your convenience to perform the ceremony.

We remain, Respectfully and Fraternally,

H. L. CARVER,

W. M. *Ancient Landmark* ☐ No. 5.

A. P. MERRILL,

S. W. acting W. M. *St. Paul* ☐ No. 3.

M. W. C. W. Nash announced that he had accepted the invitation, and that he would dedicate the new Masonic Hall, with the assistance of the M. W. the G. ☐ at 2 o'clock to-day, and that W. Bro. S. Y. McMasters, D.D., LL.D., would deliver the oration at the close of the service.

On motion the M. . W. . the G. . ☐ was called from labor to refreshment until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION—2 O'CLOCK.

The Grand ☐ was called from refreshment to labor, C. W. Nash G. . M. . presiding, who proceeded to dedicate the ☐ Room to Masonic purposes, assisted by the M. . W. . the G. . ☐, after which W. . Bro. S. Y. McMasters D.D., LL.D., Grand Chaplain, delivered the following

ADDRESS.

Civilization, like most choice plants of the garden of nature, had its birth in the sunny south, under a genial sky. But as tropical plants attract the attention of the enterprising Northman, and are borne to more northern gardens, and by dint of enterprise, and the appliances of more labored art, are often developed into greater beauty than in their native soil, so the civilizations of the south are often found in greater perfection in the higher latitudes than in the countries that gave them birth.

If Oriental tradition is to be credited, long, long centuries "Before Hesiod wrote or Homer sang," there was, comparatively, a high order of civilization in India. Temples and palaces were reared, and Sanscrit literature, like the early light of the morning, shot its rays far west and north—gave shape to the language and arts of old Egypt—caught the keen eye of the Phœnician Cadmus, and by his practical genius was afterwards borne into Greece; and thence, taking the wings of the morning, flew to the remotest bounds of the earth. This may not be all true, but there are many known facts in the progress of civilization which go far to vindicate it against the charge of absurdity, or serious improbability. It is not to be questioned that India and Persia and Babylon were long the seats and centres of enterprise, and some sorts of commerce, and of power; nor is it questioned that many of the arts and sciences had their birth in those sunny regions. But tropical civilization at home soon runs into luxury, effeminacy, and despotism; and to escape annihilation, must seek a purer atmosphere in the less genial climes of more northern regions; or, lowering their tone of lordly pretension, must consent to live under the more practical control of northern minds. So it has ever been, and so, I presume, it will ever be.

On a promontory of the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, in 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ ° north latitude, ever since the time "When the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," has stood the old city of Tyre. Some twenty miles farther up the coast lay Sidon, and between them lay the old city of Sarepta; many other cities were near. All these peoples are commonly known by the generic name of Phœnicians; sometimes, in the Old Testament, they are called Sidonians, from Sidon; sometimes Tyrians, from Tyrus or Tyre. They claim to be of Shemitish origin, or to have descended from Shem, the second son of Noah. If this be so, they must have come into possession of the country by conquest; for as we understand, the sons of Ham were the first occupants of that region. The inspired narrative runs: "The sons of Ham were Cush, and Mizraim, and Phut, and Canaan," * * * "and Canaan begat Sidon, his first born," and as the name, Sidon, was attached to one of the Phœnician cities, there arises a strong presumption that the sons of Ham had first possession of that region of country, and that they were subsequently driven out by a colony of the sons of Shem, who became the Tyrians and Sidonians of history; and this, (that they were an importation from abroad) becomes the more probable from the fact, that in the times of David and Solomon, they were, in all the arts of civilized life, far in advance of all the other nations of Canaan and the Mediterranean, ex-

cepting, perhaps the Egyptians. It is hardly probable that two or three comparatively small cities, standing in the very heart and centre of western barbarism, should have loomed up in such majesty and grandeur as did Tyre and Sidon, without having derived their civilization from some other, and more highly civilized part of the world. Nay, there arises a strong presumption, in the absence of all history, that they, *themselves*, the people, were derived from some more civilized people than any known in that quarter of the globe. Let us hear their own story. They say they were a colony of foreigners, and had, at an early period, expelled the original Tyrians and Sidonians. They had not been derived from Egypt, as some have surmised. They distinctly claim to have come from the shores of the Persian Gulf, or from some part of that remote region of the south, where it is certain that many of the Shemites did settle; and it is not a little remarkable that the historian, Strabo, tells us distinctly, that in the isles of Tyrus and Aradus, in the Persian Gulf, were found temples similar to those of the Phœnicians, and that the inhabitants of these isles claimed the cities of Tyrus and Aradus, on the coast of Phœnicia, as colonies of theirs. This is a most suggestive fact in history: that Tyrus and Aradus, now called Tyre and Ruad, or Ravad, should be claimed as colonies of two cities, or islands, of the same name in the Persian Gulf, and that their own people should acknowledge the relation, and even boast of it. At what time, and by what route they came, we have no means of knowing. It is possible that they may have come by way of Egypt, and lent their architectural skill in rearing the temples and mausoleums of her many cities, and thence have come to Phœnicia, either by land or water, as the Philistines, who settled a little lower down the Mediterranean coast, are known to have done; though I believe it is not known whether the Philistines are to be traced back any further than Egypt.

Of the early enlightenment of the Phœnicians, including Tyre and Sidon, there can be no question. In commercial enterprise, they far outstripped all the known nations of the earth. They were long the only maritime people known, and sent their commodities to all the countries of the Mediterranean. Not only did they distribute their own commodities, which were chiefly cedar lumber, glass, and their peculiar shell-fish from which the finest purple dye was obtained, but they received, overland, by caravans, and sent abroad, by sea, all the lighter and more valuable productions of Babylon, Persia, India, and Southern Arabia. They planted colonies in Africa, Spain, Sicily, and Malta. Carthage, in Africa, was a Phœnician city founded by Dido, the sister of Pigmalion. They also worked, from their own hills, iron and copper; but the cedar of Mount Libanus was their great staple commodity. It is also known that they imported tin from Britain; and Herodotus asserts that in their trading excursions on the western coast of Africa, they certainly doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and cruised on the eastern coast, in the Indian ocean. ? In the prophesies of the Old Testament, Tyre and Sidon are both spoken of as being great in wealth and commercial importance. The prophet Isaiah calls Tyre "The merchant city, * * whose merchants were princes; whose traffickers were the honorable of the earth."

Thus far I have digressed for the purpose of showing the probable derivation of the Tyrians and Sidonians, and the progress which they had made in the arts of civilization when they first appear in history, which is about the time of Joshua, 1,450 B. C. Of course they must have been there long before; for their temples and public edifices were then such as to command the admiration of the world.

Close beside them, and in immediate proximity, the providence of God had planted the Israelitish nation. The difference between these two peoples was very great. Israel were a plain, pastoral, and in some measure agricultural people, without knowledge of arts or sciences, and without commercial relations with any nation under heaven, while the Phœnicians were, as I have already described them. The Phœnicians were also idolaters, while Israel was favored with the revelations of God, and a true religion. Side by side they lived—without conflict—for these Phœnicians were not warlike—without intimacy, so far as we are informed, for 400 years. At length, when David is firmly seated on the throne of Israel and

Judah, and has commanded the respect of all the nations around him, the great Hiram, King of Tyre, sends him a message of congratulation, and his hearty recognition of the Israelitish monarchy. David has just burst on the eye of the astonished world as a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of oriental monarchs; and King Hiram is proud to do him honor. In proof of his sincerity, and according to royal usage, he sends, at the same time, costly presents, chiefly of cedar lumber from the mountains of Libanus, with carpenters and masons, to build him a royal palace, fit residence for a great king. The kindness is accepted, and in due time the palace is erected in the "city of David," on Mount Zion. Thus began the intimacy between Jerusalem and Tyre.

Twenty-nine years passed away. David slept with his fathers, and Solomon, his son, reigned in his stead. It was in the heart of Solomon, as it had been in the heart David, to build a temple to the honor of his God. Now Israel had rest from war, and the time had come for the prosecution of this noble enterprise. King Hiram, the friend of David, was dead, and his son, after a short reign, had passed away, but his grandson, Hiram, son of Ababaa, sat then on the thrones of Tyre and Sidon, united in one. He had inherited the hereditary affection for David, and now that David was dead, and Solomon on his throne, he sent an embassy of condolence to the new king on the death of his father, and of congratulation on his own accession to the throne of Israel. Solomon had reason to know the value of such a friendship, and especially of the architectural skill of the Phœnicians, and of their wise master-builders. So at once he made known his purpose to build a house for the services of religion—a temple to his God—and made this request to Hiram: "Now therefore command thou that they hew me cedar trees out of Lebanon; and my servants shall be with thy servants, and unto thee will I give hire for thy servants, according to all that thou shalt appoint; for thou knowest that there is not among us any that can skill to hew timber like unto the Sidonians." The proposal met with the cordial approval of the Phœnician king; and he "Rejoiced greatly, and said: 'Blessed be the Lord, this day, which hath given unto David a wise son over this great people.'" The details were soon arranged. The timber was to be procured in Mount Lebanon, brought down to the coast and sent forward by rafts or floats to the place that should be named, (which was Joppa, or Jaffa;) and the Phœnician workmen were to accompany it, or in due time to be ready to superintend the erection of the building. For this service, Solomon was to remunerate him in corn, wine, and oil; thus exchanging the commodities of one country for the commodities and skill of another; and this, so far as we know, was the first commercial treaty into which the Israelitish nation ever entered. Cedar trees and fir trees, and Phœnician skill, were exchanged for the agricultural commodities of Israel.

Immediately the compact, or treaty, went into operation; Solomon should give to Hiram, or to his men—laborers—20,000 measures of beaten wheat, and 20,000 measures of barley, and 20,000 baths of wine, and 20,000 baths of oil, (each one of these *measures* is supposed to have been about thirty bushels) and besides this, to Hiram himself, for the use of his own household, every year, 20,000 measures of wheat, and 20 measures of pure oil.

At once, 30,000 men of Israel were in the mountains of Lebanon, employed in the work;—10,000 were to work a month, and then go home for two months, and then 10,000 more take their place for another month; and thus, the work went on. These men of Israel were employed in merely cutting down the trees, which Hiram's men hewed into form. Then Solomon sent 70,000 men that "bore burdens," or in other words, carted the timber down to the coast, and 80,000 that were hewers, (of stone,) or quarrymen, in the mountains.

Here were thrown together people of different nationalities; diverse languages, and opposing interests. But it became necessary that they should speak, at least on some subjects, a common language, like the language of modern science, and that their interests, as far as possible, should be harmonized. Accordingly, a society was organized, the object of which was to unite strangers as friends,—to enable them to understand each other in technical language,—though speaking different vernacular tongues, and to

unite people of different nationalities into a band of brothers. In this society, it is tolerably clear that the God of Israel was to be recognized, and the law of Moses received as the rule of faith and morals. When Solomon first proposed the alliance, Hiram rapturously exclaimed, "Blessed be the Lord, this day, &c.!" This was equivalent to an acknowledgment of Israel's God; and many think that Hiram had embraced the Jewish faith, since Israel's God, alone, was called *the Lord*. Israel, I presume, was to furnish the moral and religious elements of the society, while the Phœnicians were to teach the arts and sciences; and all were pledged to be good men, and to continue as apprentices and craftsmen in the art, until they should be accomplished workmen.

The work went bravely forward; and at the end of seven years, the temple was completed, and dedicated to Israel's God; and Israel was scarcely more joyful at its dedication than were the men of Tyre. Of the incidents and accidents which befel them in the progress of the work, we need not speak. One noble Giblenite, we know, never saw the completion of the temple. The two kings, Solomon and Hiram, had taken the society under their royal patronage, and one of them generally presided in its deliberations,—perhaps always on great occasions;—or perhaps there was *another*, greatly honored by them both, who, during his life, often acted in their absence. It was a Polytechnic Institute, in which morals, religion, and all the arts, especially those connected with architecture, were thoroughly taught; their principles taught by night, in secret lectures, and exemplified by day, as the work went forward. What proportion of the laborers ever became wise master builders, we have no means of knowing; but when the temple, and palaces, and other Hebrew works, were completed, there was one of the noblest bands of accomplished workmen the world had ever seen; and the Greek masters owned, in after ages, that to them they were indebted for the proudest achievements of Grecian skill in architecture. Whether this be true or not, it is, at least, certain that these men became *travelers*, and went abroad in search of employment and wages; and the secret words, grips, and signs, which they had learned at Jerusalem, as the modern diploma, enabled them to make themselves known to all brethren, as apprentices, craftsmen, or masters, of that school. Thus, even in the time of Solomon, they built, not only the temple, but two or more palaces, and cities all over the land of Israel; and, also, the walls that enclosed Jerusalem; constructed the tent of the Bedouin Arab, and made home a place to be desired among all the nations around.

As years sped, so went these men of enterprise to all lands. They fell in with the westward-bound train from Scythia and Gothland; and Greece, and Italy, and all the states of Southern Europe, shared in the benefits which they had to confer on humanity. Carthage was, also, built by them, in Africa. In short, they carried abroad the arts of civilization; and thus the religion of God, and the enterprise of the Phœnicians, united,—going hand in hand in one grand race of enterprise and of mercy,—have fallen in with the Gospel of Christ, and spread the light of truth and of the arts in all the earth. The sailors of Tyre also assisted Solomon in navigating his ships from his navy yard at the head of the bay of Akaba to Ophir.

Such was the origin and such the operative period, of Masonry.

How long these societies continued to be made up of operatives, we have no means of knowing; but gradually, builders became capitalists, and men of leisure, and of letters; and for this, they were not excluded from the society which they loved; and their sons were admitted, without having learned the trades of masons and of builders. Gradually the temples of science, and of the arts, and of religion, were thrown open to all classes of men. The wall of partition between Jews and Gentiles was effectually broken down by the Gospel of the Redeemer, and at length, all men who sought the moral and social influence of these societies, if found worthy, were permitted to enter.

To-day Masonry has entirely ceased to be an operative thing, in the material sense. She stands as a moral, social, and humanitarian institution. She aspires not to take the place of the Church of Christ; for to this she bows, as the human to the Divine. Like one of her patron saints, she points to the Savior of sinners and says, "He must increase, but I

must decrease." Fain would she help to *prepare* the way of the Lord," and make a highway in the world for the coming of her God. But she has nothing to offer as a *substitute* for the Gospel, or the Church. All she proposes is to bear some humble part in leading men to the Him who is able to save them.

But here, unbidden, arises the question, What is the moral standard of Masonry? So far as *religion* is concerned, doubtless a Jew may embrace it as well as a Christian. She barely takes the ground that God has revealed himself and his Law to man. Neither the Atheist, nor the Deist, can enter her [□]. Every good Mason knows, "*In whom he puts his trust, and well knows all of the three great lights of Masonry,*" on which he first opened his eyes; and he who forgets them is no more a true Mason. But beyond the great idea of God, as revealed in the Old Testament Scriptures, Masonry has no religious test. She is, in respect of theology, and ethics, and symbolism, of Jewish origin; and she bears her parentage unmistakably on her face. But her moral standard is Christian, as well as Jewish. *Profanity* she can never tolerate. Turning to the east, she points to a mystic letter, and that letter suggests a name, and that name is nameless, save in devotion; and at that name, every Mason, from the youngest entered apprentice in the northeast, to the oldest master of the [□], must reverently bow. Falsehood, in any relation in life, she abhors. No one attribute lies more essentially at the foundation of the Masonic character than truth,—*truth*, such as, in *one* instance, at least, was faithful unto death. The tongue of the slanderer, or defamer of character, she would consign to the rough sands of the sea, where the tide ebbs and flows forever. *Justice*,—inflexible justice,—she holds among the cardinal virtues; and the Mason who can knowingly or willfully defraud a brother of a *single cent* is justly liable to all the pains and penalties of his degree. *Industry* is taught in all her lessons. The *hive* stands prominent among her symbols; and there are no drones in the hive of true Masonry. *Obedience* to law is taught, and dramatized, in every communication; and hence, rebellion and treason, and every sort of lawless conduct, must ever bear her heaviest anathema. The character and virtue of a brother's wife, mother, daughter or sister, must be, before every true Mason, as the apple of his eye. nor must he fail to do them service, when in his power. Shall I say that the habit of devotion, and prayer to God, is an element of the Masonic character? Let no one be offended. Where was our first martyr Grand Master waylaid by his foes? Was it not well known that thither he always retired, habitually, at a certain hour, to offer his devotions to the God whom he served? And there is in every [□] an altar; but too often I fear, it might be asked, "Where is the sacrifice?"

The greatest danger now to be apprehended to Masonry is her too promiscuous acceptance of applicants for Masonic honors; not that I would have it a select aristocracy; for the laborers of Tyre and Palestinesat in the same [□] with kings and nobles; and some of us have heard that the first Christian emperor would never rest contented until, as a Mason, his lowliest subject had claimed to be his "Equal." But I would look well to the outer door,—to the moral capabilities of every candidate. The church does hope, if she ever chance to receive a bad man into her fold, by the influence of the Gospel, to reform him, and make him, in process of time, an humble Christian. But Masonry claims not to be able to work this change. If she receives a bad man, he is likely to continue bad, to her shame and annoyance; and there is little hope but in expulsion. I am sure that, practically, our Masonic morals are not as carefully guarded as they should be. I am sorry to have to say that there are active and prominent Masons,—well known as such,—whose moral deportment would not bear the application of the plumb line, or the square. This, I grant, is no argument against the essential principles of the Order; for there are bad men even in the church of Christ; but they *will* be remarked upon; and our long processions, and gaudy rituals, and broad phylacteries, and splendid regalia can never divert attention from the notoriously bad men who are known to be in good standing among us. Many a man has learned to lip the *shibboleth* of the craft, and been known as a "Bright Mason," in whose bosom the true Masonic Heart never throbbed. So long as the

widows of Masons wring scanty bread from the cold hand of the world's charity, or their ill fed and uneducated children run friendless in our streets, the common sense of humanity will ask, Where is the virtue of Masonry? The popular sentiment of the outside world will take the ragged and unprotected little child of our departed brother, and setting it in the midst of a popular assembly, will say, "Of such is the family of Masonic charity!"

Let us have the Masonic character, and real Masonic work, rather than costly temples, or splendid equipage. Better have our ☐ in the mountains, the clouds for our canopy, the roar of waterfalls for our music, and the stars for our sentinels, and have the true work of Masonry going on, in love, and peace and active charity, than meet in houses of cedar, or palaces of marble, amid all the appliances of wealth, and come out with the consciousness of having done no good to any one.

Above all things we should labor to cultivate amity, and fraternal feelings. A house divided in itself can not stand;—certainly can not prosper. Differences of opinion there will always be; but Masons, like Christians, must learn to indulge those differences, and be gentle and tolerant toward even the *faults* of their brethren. Nothing must be done through strife or vain glory. Every action should be wrought in love; and to the love, and the justice of Masonic canons, every erring brother should be turned over—not more for punishment than for vindication.

Finally, brethren, I congratulate you on this auspicious occasion;—the dedication of your temple in due and ancient form. Among you are men of different nativities, different vocations, different religious persuasions,—perhaps different nationalities, and different languages. All these you propose to fuse and cast in the same mould, stamp with the same signet, and have speak the same language—the language of Masonic love and truthfulness. This, by wisdom, fidelity to Masonic laws, and fraternal tenderness, you can accomplish. But you will bear in mind that every living stone in your temple must conform to line, plummet, and square. The building can not be conformed to crooked or erratic minds; nor must there be the sound of a hammer heard upon it, *in place*. Hence you will look well to your material, and carefully examine each piece before it is admitted. Then shall your edifice go up in quietness and order; and when the topmost stone is laid, the joyful shout will go up of "Grace! Grace unto it!" And when the last gavel shall fall, and the Grand Master of the universe summon you all from labor to refreshment, may you ☐ prove to have been a temple divine of living stones, fit for the indwelling of the Holy Ghost. And O, when He shall "Say judgment to the live, and righteousness to the planet," may each one of us be found worthy and well qualified, and fit to enter into that "Building of God," that "House not made with hands eternal in the heavens."

On motion the M.: W.:, the G.: ☐ was called from labor to refreshment until 4 o'clock P. M.

4 O'CLOCK SESSION.

The M.: W.: the G.: ☐ resumed labor.

The committee on credentials reported the following delegates from Subordinate ☐ entitled to seats:

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| No. 1, Saint Johns..... | W. G. Bronson..... | W.: M.: |
| | J. W. Dinsmore..... | S.: W.: |
| | D. Mead..... | J.: W.: |
| 2, Cataract..... | Wm. Lochren..... | W.: M.: |
| | D. M. Demmon..... | S.: W.: |
| | Solon Armstrong..... | J.: W.: |

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 3, St. Paul..... | W. H. Grant..... | W. M. |
| | A. P. Merrill..... | S. W. |
| | J. Morrison..... | J. W. |
| 4, Hennepin | E. A. Groff..... | Proxy W. M. |
| | H. L. Rockey..... | S. W. |
| | G. A. Camp..... | Proxy J. W. |
| 5, Ancient Landmark..... | H. L. Carver..... | W. M. |
| | J. P. Pond..... | S. W. |
| | J. Ham Davidson..... | J. W. |
| 7, Dakota..... | F. M. Crosby..... | W. M. |
| | C. Pierson..... | S. W. |
| 8, Red Wing..... | S. P. Foot..... | W. M. |
| | I. S. Kellogg..... | S. W. |
| | D. M. Baldwin | J. W. |
| 11, Mantorville..... | S. Lord..... | W. M. |
| 12, Mankato..... | E. D. B. Porter..... | W. M. |
| | C. A. Chapman..... | S. W. |
| 14, Wapahasa..... | Bradford Almy..... | J. W. |
| 16, Monticello | D. C. Shapleigh..... | W. M. |
| 17, Hokah..... | E. Thompson..... | Proxy for Lodge. |
| 18, Winona..... | I. B. Cummings..... | W. M. |
| | J. C. Slater..... | S. W. |
| | R. B. Bassford..... | J. W. |
| 19, Minneapolis..... | J. H. Thompson..... | W. M. |
| | G. W. Shuman..... | S. W. |
| | P. Fitzgerald..... | J. W. |
| 20, Caledonia..... | W. F. Dunbar..... | J. W. |
| 21, Rochester..... | R. H. Gove..... | W. M. |
| | S. J. Barlow..... | Proxy S. W. |
| | G. C. Cook..... | Proxy J. W. |
| 22, Pleasant Grove..... | W. H. Mills..... | W. M. |
| 23, North Star..... | L. W. Collins. | S. W. |
| | Chas. Griswold..... | Proxy for J. W. |
| 24, Wilton..... | C. C. Comee | W. M. |
| 26, Western Star..... | H. D. Brown..... | W. M. |
| 27, Blue Earth Valley..... | D. P. Weir..... | W. M. |
| 28, Clear Water..... | Thos. Tollington..... | S. W. |
| 29, Morning Star..... | G. F. Potter..... | Proxy W. M. |
| | J. P. Berry..... | S. W. |
| | J. A. Higgins..... | J. W. |
| 30, Anoka..... | W. Cundy..... | W. M. |
| | C. T. Woodbury..... | S. W. |
| 31, King Hiram. | John S. Pashley..... | W. S. |
| | H. W. Stone..... | S. W. |
| 32, Sakatah..... | Asa Wait..... | S. W. |
| 33, Star in the East..... | H. J. Lewis..... | W. M. |
| | A. B. Webber..... | Proxy S. W. |
| | L. S. Padgham | J. W. |
| 34, Oriental..... | Chas. Parks..... | W. M. |
| 35, Mount Moriah..... | J. L. Powers..... | W. M. |
| | J. E. Finch..... | Proxy S. W. |
| | E. B. Allen..... | Proxy J. W. |
| 36, Preston..... | J. C. Braidon..... | W. M. |
| | H. A. Billings..... | Proxy S. W. |
| 37, Mystic Tie..... | O. Morehouse..... | J. W. |
| 38, Washington..... | J. A. Garver..... | W. M. |

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 39, Fidelity..... | J. C. Smith..... | Proxy W. M. |
| | C. J. Paddock..... | Proxy S. W. |
| | A. S. Everest..... | J. W. |
| 40, Carnelian..... | C. G. Ayres..... | W. M. |
| 41, Harmon..... | A. J. Grover..... | Proxy. |
| 42, Hope..... | G. K. Gilbert..... | W. M. |
| 43, Harmony..... | L. Brainard..... | W. M. |
| 44, King Solomon..... | D. L. Howe..... | W. M. |
| | J. W. Sencerbox..... | S. W. |
| | W. H. Anderson..... | J. W. |
| 45, Union..... | A. W. Bangs..... | W. M. |
| | G. W. Stewart..... | Proxy S. W. |
| | E. R. Smith..... | Proxy J. W. |
| 46, Evergreen..... | R. B. Kellam..... | W. M. |
| | E. Hammer..... | Proxy S. W. |
| 47, Concord..... | M. D. Odel..... | W. M. |
| 48, Social..... | H. W. Bingham..... | W. M. |
| | Morgan Emory..... | S. W. |
| | F. A. Noble..... | J. W. |
| 49, Rising Sun..... | S. Y. Hyde..... | Proxy. |
| 50, Watertown..... | E. Hainlin..... | W. M. |
| | Jonas Johnson..... | S. W. |
| 51, Acacia..... | J. S. Norris..... | W. M. |
| | Theo. Furber..... | S. W. |
| | Alex. Oldham..... | J. W. |
| 52, Cannon River..... | E. Russell..... | W. M. |
| | Jas. Williams..... | J. W. |
| 53, Faribault..... | G. W. Du Bois..... | W. M. |
| | John Mullen..... | S. W. |
| | W. S. Sargent..... | J. W. |
| 54, Nicollet..... | J. H. Snyder..... | W. M. |
| | Thos. Montgomery..... | J. W. |
| 55, Zion..... | F. S. Edy..... | J. W. |
| 56, Meridian..... | W. R. Edwards..... | W. M. |
| 57, Blue Earth City..... | J. B. Wakefield..... | Proxy. |
| 58, Spring Valley..... | W. W. Williams..... | S. W. |
| 59, Temple..... | C. B. Ames..... | W. M. |
| 60, Star in the West..... | E. P. Barnum..... | Proxy. |
| 61, Ashlar..... | L. W. Needham..... | Proxy for W. M. |
| | O. S. Armstrong..... | Proxy S. W. |
| | H. B. Herrick..... | Proxy J. W. |
| 62, Star..... | Ennis M. McGarry..... | W. M. |
| | Farley B. Angel..... | J. W. |
| 63, Illustrious..... | F. A. Wells..... | W. M. |
| 64, Chain Lake..... | C. A. Lonsbury..... | W. M. |
| | Wm. W. Bird, Jr..... | S. W. |
| 65, Golden Rule..... | L. A. Hunton..... | W. M. |
| | R. H. Sanderson..... | S. W. |
| 66, Madelia..... | J. D. Furber..... | W. M. |
| 67, Corinthian..... | H. C. Wing..... | W. M. |
| | H. W. Barkelo..... | S. W. |
| | W. S. Norris..... | J. W. |

Bro. G. A. Camp offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the M.: W.: Grand Master be requested to deliver his address this evening, and that the M.: W.: the Grand [] when called off, be called to meet at 7 o'clock.

On motion the M.: W.: Grand [] was called from labor to refreshment.

7 O'CLOCK. P. M.

The M.: W.: the Grand [] was called from refreshment to labor, D.: G.: M.: R. A. Jones presiding. The M.: W.: C. W. Nash, G.: M.: then delivered the following

ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand [] :

Another Masonic year, with its vicissitudes, great interests, and stirring events, has passed away; and we, through the watchful care and tender mercy of the "*Grand Master of the Universe*," have been spared, and are permitted again to assemble at this, our Sixteenth Annual Grand Communication. As no Work can be commenced, continued, or brought to a successful termination, without His approving smiles, it should be our first duty to invoke the aid of that divine influence, to so direct our deliberations that whatever is said, or done, may be for good; that our meeting together may redound to the honor, glory, and prosperity of the Fraternity; that the bonds of our brotherhood may grow stronger and brighter, our usefulness increased, and the beneficent and healthful influence of our Order more widely extended.

We have come up from our professions, our shops, our offices, and all the different avocations of busy life, from its excitements and pleasures, its cares and anxieties. We have come from the busy and teeming towns and cities, from the bright and beautiful country—the hills, valleys, and prairies of our noble State—throwing aside local feeling or prejudice, divesting ourselves of all thought but the prosperity, welfare, and happiness of the Fraternity, and the human race, to calmly review the labors of the past, and wisely legislate for the interest of Masonry in the future.

I have the gratification to announce to you the continued prosperity of our beloved Order in this jurisdiction, and the rapid extension both of its influence and its members. It is in a more prosperous and healthful condition than at any former period of our history. Peace, harmony, and kind fraternal feeling prevail in our Subordinate [], and no difficulties of a serious nature have come to my knowledge since our last Communication.

While our institution continues to increase in popular favor, and the doors of our [] are thronged by those anxious to be admitted to our mystic rites and ceremonies, permit me, my brethren, to remind you that we can not be too careful and vigilant in guarding the doors of our [], or in the use of the ballot. In this lies our protection and our safety. There is a manifest desire to swell the number in our [] without looking to the quality of the material. *Masons are made too fast*. Examine closely into the character and qualifications of a candidate for the mysteries of Freemasonry. That nothing can be said against him is *not sufficient*; he should be "worthy and well qualified," recommended for his virtues, and pronounced true and trusty, so that when he erects his Masonic edifice, it will be with pleasure to himself and confer honor on the Fraternity. I feel it incumbent on me, at this time, to call the attention of the [] and brethren in this jurisdiction, to the care that should be exercised in investigating the *moral* and *physical* qualifications of all applicants for Degrees. I do this because information has come to me which warrants the opinion

that proper care and caution is not taken. *Then guard well the outer door.* Allow none to pass except they be worthy. Advance none that have not sufficient interest and zeal to learn the lectures of the several Degrees. If this is done, you will avoid the evil and disastrous effect of filling the [] with unworthy, inefficient and inactive members, who will be drones in the great hive of Masonry, consuming its substance, destroying its life, and paralyzing its influence.

Since our last annual Communication, I have granted dispensations for the formation of new [] as follows:

Mystic Circle [], at Houston, Oct. 23, 1868.
 Paynesville [], at Paynesville, March 16, 1868.
 Lansing [], at Lansing, April 7, 1868.
 Minneiska [], at Minneiska, April 24, 1868.
 Eureka [], at Le Roy, July 23, 1868.
 Joppa [], at Garden City, July 23, 1868.
 Tuscan [], at Waseca, Dec. 9, 1868.

All the applications for these [] were carefully examined by one of the District Deputies, both as to the necessity for the establishment of the same, and the qualifications of the officers named. No dispensation was granted until the officers were properly instructed in the Work, and the same so certified to me by the Deputy of the district in which the [] was located.

I have also renewed the dispensations, without additional fee, to the following named []:

Rushford [], at Rushford.
 Forest City [], at Forest City.
 Brownsville [], at Brownsville.

Application for Charters will be made by the [] to which dispensations have been granted or renewed.

I have received a petition for a dispensation for a [] at Kasson, in the county of Dodge; this petition is recommended by Mantorville [] No. 11, (the nearest [] to Kasson) and Washington [], No. 38. This application was received recently, and not having had time to examine into its merits, I declined to grant the dispensation, and herewith submit the petition and papers for the consideration of the Grand [].

The brethren of Harmony [], No. 43, located at Enterprise, made application to move its place of meeting from Enterprise to Lewiston, a distance of four miles, in accordance with the provision of section 20, title 4th of the Grand [] Constitution. Being unable to examine into the case in person I referred the application to R. W. Bro. S. Y. Hyde, Grand Junior Warden at St. Charles, for examination and report. He reported in favor of the removal, and the brethren having complied with the provision of sec. 20, title 4th, of the Grand [] Constitution, I approved of the same.

The [] which were chartered at the last Grand Communication, have all been properly constituted and the officers installed, either in person or by proxy—except Northern Light [], No. 68, at Fort Garry, British America. The charter of this [] remains in the possession of the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary. The great distance of Fort Garry from an organized [] has rendered it impracticable to constitute the [] and install its officers.

At the last session of the Grand [] the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the M. W. C. W. Nash, M. W. P. G. M. A. T. C. Pierson, and G. C. S. Y. McMasters, be requested, and are hereby authorized to arrange and publish in such form as they may deem advisable, for the use of the Subordinate [] in this jurisdiction, the Constitution, By-Laws, and Regulations of this Grand [], now in force, together with such resolutions as are designed for the instruction and government of Subordinate [].

My engagements were of such a character that it was impossible for me to devote the time necessary for the preparation of the Work contemplated by the resolution. Knowing that Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, P. G. M., one of my associates on the committee, had been present and participated

in the deliberations of every session of the Grand ☐ from its organization, and was familiar with the whole subject, and eminently competent to perform the duty to the satisfaction of the Grand ☐. I requested him to undertake the labor, and made such suggestions as I deemed advisable; that the Work should contain the Forms for Petitions, Election Returns, Returns of Subordinate Lodges, &c., to the end that there might be a uniform system for the transaction of business in the Subordinate ☐, and thus facilitate the business of the Grand ☐ at its annual session. Bro. Pierson accepted the trust, and devoted much time and attention to the duty, and discharged the same in a very able and satisfactory manner, which will, I trust, meet the approval of this Grand Body. I recommend that a suitable and reasonable compensation be allowed Bro. Pierson for this valuable service.

At the last Communication of the Grand ☐ the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the State be divided into three, or as many districts as the G. M. may deem expedient, and that he appoint a District Deputy for each district, to continue in office one, two and three years respectively, and so on, until their successors shall be appointed.
2. That the District Deputies meet on notice of the M. W. G. M., and agree upon "the Ancient Work," the G. M. to act with said Deputies in their labors, and if the Work agreed upon by them be approved by him, that he authorize the same to be taught by said District Deputies in their respective districts, and that said Deputies appear at the next meeting of the Grand ☐, and before that body exemplify the same fully as agreed upon, and if approved by the Grand ☐, shall be taught and exemplified at each subsequent meeting of the Grand ☐.
3. That said District Deputies shall be required to attend each meeting of the M. W. G. ☐, and before that body exemplify the said Work and lectures, and that they be paid the same mileage and per diem as the members of the Grand ☐, when so attending.
4. That no ☐ under this jurisdiction shall permit any one but legally authorized Deputies (or the Grand Master,) to lecture or instruct said ☐ in the Work.
5. That for the purpose of communicating the Work, ☐ of Instruction are recommended to the officers intrusted with its dissemination, in their respective districts.
6. That no ☐ U. D. shall be permitted to commence work, until properly instructed, and so certified to the G. M. by a District Deputy, or on personal examination by the Grand Master.
7. It shall be the duty of District Deputies to inspect the Records of ☐ by them visited, and report to the Grand Master all ☐ which shall not have suitable halls to hold their meetings, that a remedy may be applied.

B. F. SMITH, }
G. L. OTIS, } Committee.
W. T. RIGBY. }

In compliance with the above resolutions I deemed it expedient to divide the State into five (5) districts, as will appear by my circular letter dated December 5th, 1867, which is submitted, and appointed the following named brethren as District Deputies:

Bro. E. P. BARNUM, of Sauk Centre, for the first district, for the term of one (1) year.

Bro. E. D. B. PORTER, of Mankato, for the 2d district, for the term of two (2) years.

Bro. C. N. DANIELS, of Faribault, for the 3d district, for the term of three (3) years.

Bro. HARRISON A. BILLINGS, of Preston, for the 4th District, for the term of four (4) years.

Bro. J. E. FINCH, of Hastings, for the 5th district, for the term of five (5) years.

I appointed for the first meeting of the Deputies, the 16th day of Dec., 1867, at St. Paul, and was present myself at this and all subsequent sessions of the Deputies, and participated in their deliberations. After much labored examination and consultation, by personal interviews and correspondence with many of the oldest, most eminent, and experienced Masons in this country, the Deputies recommended unanimously for my approval, as the "Ancient Work," the Work and lectures known as the Webb Work, as taught by Bro. Samuel Wilson, Past Grand Lecturer of the State of Vermont, and received by him from Bro. John Barney, in the year 1818, and also taught by Bro. Rob Morris, Past Grand Master of Kentucky.

That there may be no doubt as to whether the work and lectures of these two eminent brethren, are identical, I quote from the testimony

of Bro. Samuel Wilson, in his remarks before the Grand ☐ of the State of Iowa, for the year 1860—page 285. Bros. Wilson and Morris, both being present at that session—Bro. Wilson said:

"I have recently had the long sought opportunity of comparing my work and lectures with those of Worshipful Brother, Rob Morris, and it affords me great pleasure to say that our lectures are identical; but I am sorry to say that we differ in one work, and the difference is this—that Bro. Morris is a much better workman than I am, and he who seeks true Masonic knowledge, may esteem himself extremely fortunate if he falls into Bro. Morris' hands."

And for more authentic information and evidence on this subject, I respectfully refer you to the very able and interesting address of that late eminent man and Mason, Philip C. Tucker, then Grand Master of the State of Vermont, before the Grand ☐ of that State, at its session in the city of Burlington, for the year 1859. There will be found the history of the "Webb Work," traced in a masterly manner, the perusal of which would be very interesting to the craft of this jurisdiction.

On the 7th day of February, 1868, the *Work and Lectures* as agreed upon by the Deputies, were approved and authorized to be taught and disseminated by the Deputies, in their respective Districts.

On the 15th day of February last, I issued a circular letter, to the Subordinate ☐ of this jurisdiction, informing them of the division of the State into districts, the appointment of the Deputies, and the approval of the Work and Lectures, and requiring the ☐ to conform thereto.

On the 17th of February last, I issued instructions to the Deputies to commence the instruction and dissemination of the work without unreasonable delay,—and also suggested some general instructions for their observance in the dissemination of the same.

It affords me great pleasure to know that with but few exceptions, officers and brethren have very cheerfully and heartily received the work and lectures, as communicated by the Deputies.

The Deputies will present a report to this Grand Body, of their action, in procuring the "ancient work," and they are prepared to exemplify the same, at such time as the Grand ☐ may designate.

I have made it a study, to examine and closely investigate this work, and as far as in my power, to obtain its history, origin and authenticity; and from all the light and information that I can obtain from experienced and eminent Masons, I am fully satisfied, that it is the genuine ancient work.

My conclusions are as follows: That this work is that which Bro. Wilson received from Bro. Barney in 1817—Barney from Webb in 1815—Webb from Preston about 1795—Preston from his predecessors about 1775.

I earnestly urge upon the attention of the Grand ☐, the importance of thoroughly examining into this subject, and disposing of the same at this session—that there may be a "uniformity of work," be what it may, and when approved by the Grand ☐—provides the necessary means for instruction to the ☐.

This done, and the craft of Minnesota will have accomplished a great work for all time to come, and disposed of a vexed question, that has engrossed the time and attention of the members at each annual session.

I cannot, without doing injustice to my own feelings, fail to thank the District Deputies for the manner in which they have performed the arduous duty assigned to them; competent, prompt and zealous, they have had a heart in the work, and have been faithful craftsmen—"good men and true" co-workers, in the great work of preserving and disseminating the pure and Ancient Ritualism of the Fraternity.

On account of business engagements, which called me many months from the State, I had not been able to visit as many of the ☐, as I designed. I proposed to visit, at least, the ☐ that were not visited during the year 1867; but this failure on my part has been supplied by the District Deputies, who have visited the ☐, and imparted such instruction as they deemed expedient.

For a more detailed statement of the condition of the Subordinate

□, I refer you to the report of the District Deputies, which is herewith submitted.

The number of our □ and memberships is increasing with very great rapidity, and the duties of the Grand Master increase in like proportion; and to visit each Subordinate □ at least once in each year, as contemplated by the Grand □ Constitution, would consume the greater part of his time. I would suggest a modification of this rule, that the Grand Master may not be required to visit □, except for disciplinary purposes.

On the 29th day of December, 1869, I visited Cataract □ No. 2, at St. Anthony, and in January last visited St. John's □, No. 1, at Stillwater, and installed the officers of said □ and delivered an address. It affords me great pleasure to make honorable mention of the healthful condition and prosperity of these □, and the deep interest and zeal which characterize the brethren.

On the 3d day of December last, I visited Rochester Lodge, No. 31, and dedicated the Masonic Hall of that place. The Masonic Fraternity of this enterprising city have completed one of the finest □ rooms in the State, if not in the northwest. A very large number of the Craft was in attendance, and the ceremonies were witnessed with deep interest. The Masons own that portion of the building in which the □ room is situated. The cost of erecting the same is \$6,000. The furniture is neat and convenient, and cost \$1,500. The total cost of the Regalia of the different bodies, and fixtures, and other Masonic property, is valued at \$12,000. The Masonic Fraternity of Rochester, are entitled to great credit for their enterprise and warm attachment to Masonry. After the dedication, an address was delivered by W. Bro. Rev. S. Y. McMasters, Grand Chaplain, which was brilliant in style, beautiful in sentiment, replete with wisdom, and which evinced ripe scholarship throughout, and I earnestly wish that this address might be delivered in every □ in this jurisdiction.

I would recommend that a committee be appointed and instructed to report at *this or the next session*, a uniform code of *By-Laws*, for the government of □, leaving the fees for degrees, dues, and time of meeting, a blank, to be filled by the Subordinate □.

We now number 78 □, with a membership of upwards of 5,000, and the business necessary to be transacted at each annual Communication, is of the deepest moment and highest importance to the Craft. There is very great danger of hasty and inconsiderate legislation, which would result injuriously, not only to the Craft of our own jurisdiction, but to the Fraternity at large.

The present session is one of the highest importance. You are called upon to decide questions of greater magnitude than ever before, and I earnestly urge that sufficient time be given for a proper consideration of all matters brought before this Grand Body.

I would earnestly recommend, for the consideration of the Grand □, the importance of taking the necessary steps to have the Masonic history of the State collected, written and published, and that some competent brother be appointed for that purpose. This has been done by many of the Grand □ of this country. This should be done during the lifetime of those who are familiar and were identified with the early history of Masonry in this State; if postponed, many matters of deep interest, now unwritten, will be lost forever.

It would be well to require of the Grand Secretary each year to compile for publication, more complete statistical tables, showing the names and No. of □, location, date of charters, Masters', Wardens', Treasurers' and Secretaries' names, names of members, if deemed advisable. At least, No. of □, membership, number of initiations, passed and raised, affiliated, demitted, died, stricken from the roll, suspended, expelled, reinstated, Grand □ dues, &c., and any other matter that might be of interest to the Craft at large.

Many questions have been submitted to me for decision, that would not have required official action had there been proper examination and research into the provisions and requirements of the Grand □ Constitution, rules, and regulations, and Ancient Landmarks. The most important decisions are herewith submitted for your action.

For all necessary information respecting the finances of this Grand □, I would refer you to the report of the Grand Treasurer; and for such other matters in regard to the condition of the records, and other subjects of interest appertaining to his office, I would refer you to the report of the Grand Secretary.

I can not omit to express my gratitude and thanks to Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, Bro. W. S. Combs, for his valuable, prompt, and efficient services during the past year. The duties of his office have been arduous, but have been discharged with a commendable zeal and interest, which I take great pleasure in acknowledging, and recommend that the Grand □ liberally compensate him for his services. In this connection I desire to call the attention of the Grand □ to the necessity that some provision should be made to furnish the Grand Secretary with an office for the proper transaction of business incident to the Grand □, and a safe depository for the records, books and papers.

At the session of this Grand Body, in 1860, Charles Symonds, a member of Ancient Landmark □, No. 5, was expelled from all the rights and privileges of *Freemasonry*, he having been suspended prior to that session by M. W. A. T. C. Pierson, then Grand Master, whose action in this matter was fully approved and endorsed by this Grand Body, as will appear by examination of the printed Proceedings of that session, pages 24, 25, 26, and 27. This Grand Body in 1863, adopted a resolution empowering the Grand Master to restore the said Charles Symonds to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, upon the recommendation of, at least, two-thirds of the members of Ancient Landmark □, No. 5, of which he was formerly a member. Some time during the year 1867, and subsequent to our last annual session, the said Charles Symonds addressed a communication to the officers and members of Ancient Landmark □, No. 5, setting forth facts and reasons for his application for a recommendation from said □. On the 12th of December, 1867, the case came up for action in this □ and the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"That the members of Ancient Landmark □ No. 5, do most earnestly request the M. W. G. M. to re-instate Mr. Charles Symonds, (who was formerly a member of this □) to all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

This resolution was transmitted to me by the Secretary of said □. I did not deem it advisable to act on the case, and would therefore refer the whole subject to the Grand □ for action. I have had an interview with the applicant several times, and I am fully convinced that by restoring him to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, his good, welfare, and happiness will be subserved without injury to the Fraternity, and that we, as Masons, will carry out in so doing, the true spirit and design of the beautiful and sublime teachings of Masonry, forgiving the errors of the past, remembering that to forget is noble, to forgive divine; "that indiscretion in him should not destroy humanity in us." I therefore recommend a favorable consideration of his application to the Grand □, and I herewith submit the action of Ancient Landmark □ No. 5.

On the 21st of April last, the Masonic Hall, in the city of St. Paul, was destroyed by fire. The different Masonic Orders met in this hall, and most of their property was lost. The property of the Grand □, consisting of the Proceedings of our own and sister Grand □, and the higher Orders of Masonry, together with the records, other books and papers, were nearly all consumed. There was an insurance of \$2,000 on the property of the Grand □, and on the property of the other Masonic bodies \$3,000 in the Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. This company honorably and promptly adjusted and settled the same, through their special agent, Hon. E. O. Hamlin, St. Cloud. For further particulars respecting this loss, and settlement of the same, I refer you to the report of the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary.

As by this fire, all the Proceedings of former years of our Grand □ were lost, I would call the attention of this Grand Body, to the necessity of taking steps to republish the same, in a proper and convenient form.

By this disaster the Masonic Bodies of this city were without a place of meeting. It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the kindness and courtesy of Saint Paul Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., who by unanimous reso-

lution, tendered the use of their ☐ room, *free of charge*, to the several Masonic Orders, until such time as they should be able to obtain another place of meeting. This offer was accepted, and they have continued to occupy the same up to the present time.

I herewith submit the correspondence of Joseph Lewis, Recording Secretary of said ☐, on this subject.

Since our last meeting, death has been in our midst, and it becomes my painful duty, to announce to you, the decease of Hon. Moses Sherburne, Past Grand Master of this State. He died at his residence, at Orono, in the county of Sherburne, on Sunday, March 29, 1868.

He was discharging his duties, at a term of court, a short distance from Orono, when he contracted a serious cold, which prostrated him by illness. He was removed to his home, where the best medical attention was procured, and the most tender care and attention given, but all proved unavailing. He died in full possession of all his faculties.

Bro. Sherburne was a native of the State of Maine, and was a member of the legal profession; and had occupied high judicial positions. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce, one of the Territorial Judges of Minnesota, which position he occupied until 1857, when his term of office expired. He continued to reside in Saint Paul, until one year ago last autumn, when he removed to Orono.

He was distinguished as a lawyer of great ability, and highly respected as a man of integrity and honor.

Bro. Sherburne was a Mason of eminent standing in the Order. He was made a Mason in the State of Maine, and was Master of a ☐ in that State, and at the time of his death was a member of the Ancient Landmark Lodge No. 5, in this city.

In 1855 he was elected Grand Master of the Grand ☐ of Minnesota, being the second Grand Master of this jurisdiction, and discharged the duties of this position with great credit to himself and honor to the Craft.

He was kind and affectionate in his disposition, and was proverbial for his goodness of heart—his genial and courteous bearing in society, and was greatly beloved by all who knew him.

The funeral services were largely attended by the Fraternity and citizens of Saint Paul, April 2d, where his remains were brought for interment. There were in attendance, brethren from seventeen different Subordinate ☐ of the State, which were convened together at my request.

This is the first death of any of the Grand, or Past Grand officers of this State.

Brethren, these departures, one by one, speak in trumpet tongues to us, and should forcibly remind us of our mortality, and the necessity of being prepared to bid adieu to all sublunary things, to enter the Grand ☐ above, "that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

"See the long column move, with a slow, measured tread,
Each heart bowed with sorrow, as they bear on the dead;
The last act to do—drops the evergreen and sod,
Leave his clay in the earth, and his spirit with his God.

By the strong hand of death, this brother was slain,
No effort of mortals can raise him again;
But his memory we'll cherish with brotherly love,
Of the soul that has gone to the great ☐ above.

He will heed not again, though the gavel may fall,
He has heard his last summons, and answered its call;
Not again will he speak, or join in our song—
May he sing in the land where our fathers have gone."

I recommend that a special committee be appointed, to prepare resolutions, expressive of the sense of this Grand ☐, on the death of this distinguished brother.

I have thus briefly rendered to you a statement of my official acts, and made such recommendations as I deemed advisable and important. That I have discharged the duties of my office, without committing many errors, I cannot for a moment flatter myself; but be assured, that all my acts have been with an eye single to the good and prosperity of our beloved Order, and I leave the various matters of interest, which will be

brought before this body, in good hands, feeling confident that you will bring to your deliberations, wisdom and good counsel, great experience and sound judgment.

Brethren :—Masonry stands before the world as a permanent institution. It dates far back into the annals of the past. Empires and kingdoms have passed away, and changes and revolutions have taken place in governments and societies, since it first had an existence. It still lives—it has withstood all the shafts of persecution, the calumny of its enemies, the ravages of time, and to-day occupies a proud and prominent position on the earth. It has to-day a living and vital existence, and will continue to exist during all time to come. It stands before the world a tried institution. It has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting.

It has been patronized by the great, good and noble of all ages, and in all lands, who have been pleased to honor it with their influence and presence, on all occasions. It embraces men of all nations, kindreds and tongues, under the whole heavens. The bishop, the statesman, the scholar, the poet, the historian, the hero and philosopher, have all bowed before the same altar—have passed through the same ordeal, and been instructed in the same lesson.

The first duty of a Mason is to study the nature and design of the Institution—its philosophy and jurisprudence, and endeavor to obtain a clear and distinct knowledge of its character and teachings. The true essence of Masonry is Charity to all mankind; this is its chief virtue and corner stone.

Its voice says, "Do good unto all, more especially unto the household of the faithful." If we could unlock the great Masonic record of the past three thousand years, and acquaint ourselves with the numberless charities, and works of love flowing from this fountain—the suffering it has alleviated, the homes of want and misery it has visited and consoled—the children it has supported and educated, the widows and orphans it has maintained—the wounded on the dark and bloody battle field it has nursed and saved, the dying it has succored, the female virtue it has defended and protected, we would more admire its beauty and its teachings.

Oh! Masonry, from thy pure and holy altar, the great light of God's love and favor, has lighted many a dark and dreary pathway; and has made smooth many a rough and rugged way.

"Like a beautiful stream, rippling over the rocks and pebbles of its channel, thou dost flow by every door singing the same sweet song of untiring love—cheering all hearts, while along thy course, spring fresh and fragrant flowers of beauty, and innocence and truth, to adorn thy life, and lend a lasting perfume to thy work of faith, thy labor of love."

What the Institution has accomplished in the past, is well known. Its productions as an operative society, are no mean monuments of its glory. We are indebted to it for most of those splendid and magnificent structures which even at the present day, point their aspiring domes toward the heaven of heavens, and beneath which man breathes his prayers of peace and gladness. To their predecessors in the Craft mankind are indebted for those majestic monuments of human skill—the pyramids of Egypt, which, though many thousand years have passed away, still exist; also the temples of Thebes and Memphis, whose colossal ruins are to this day the wonder and admiration of the traveler. Percepolis, with its splendid palatial edifices of cedar—Babylon, with her hanging gardens—Ninevah, with her mighty walls—Baalbec and Palmyra, majestic even in their ruins—the labyrinths of Egypt, Lemnos and Crete, and the marble glories of Greece,

"Whose beauties a bright shadow cast,
And shed a halo around the mighty past."

Such monuments moulder and decay, and beneath the hand of centuries crumble into dust—but the monuments reared by speculative Masonry—the bright and brilliant deeds of charity and brotherly love, which emblazon the pages of history—these live, and growing brighter with each centennial cycle, will shine with undimmed lustre, when all material objects now on the face of the globe, shall have mingled with the earth and been forgotten.

To sustain Masonry in its purity, is not only a sacred duty, but a work worthy the most gifted intellect, the most powerful monarch, and the best of our fellow men.

Every Mason has an individual responsibility resting upon him, which he can not ignore. He has a duty to perform which he only can discharge. In his care and keeping are placed the reputation and the welfare of our time-honored Institution. For good or evil his conduct will exert an influence on society. There rests upon him, therefore, a most sacred obligation, to keep unsullied the trust reposed in him, to guard with vigilant care the interests of Masonry.


"We live in deeds, not years: in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart throbs.
He most lives, who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."


Comprehending the nature and design of the Institution, he should carefully guard against the least innovation upon its established usages and customs.

Brethren:—Do we thoroughly and properly appreciate our position? Do we discharge our duties as we ought? Do we exert ourselves to realize the pure and benign beauties of Masonry, and preserve its teachings and virtues in our hearts? Do we live, by precept and example, up to the principles taught by the Order? Do we live in peace and love as brethren? Do we look with charity and brotherly tenderness upon the faults of mankind at large, and with great liberality upon those of our brethren? Do we vigilantly watch over and protect a brother from all impending danger, and exert all our efforts to prevent him from evil doing? Do we fully realize that Masonry teaches equality—and that it is the only true basis of the Masonic compact? Do we protect and cherish a brother's reputation as our own, and keep ourselves pure and unspotted from the world? Do we

"Wipe the tear from sorrow's eye,
And sigh with those whom grief has taught to sigh?
Often cross the widow's door,
And soothe her grief by adding to her store;
Cheer the orphan on his lonely road,
And win the guilty wanderer back to virtue's blest abode."

If we do these things, we practically illustrate the true spirit and tendency of Free Masonry.

Brethren:—The charge is in our hands. Let us show ourselves men and Masons. Emulate the conduct of our illustrious patrons and worthy exemplars. Our illustrious Masonic ancestry are now gathered to the Celestial above; their , their working tools, and their examples, are bequeathed to us; and while we wear the badge let us not neglect to use the tools and emulate their example. Be strong in every good resolution, be watchful, be vigilant. Carry into the world, and observe, in all your dealings with mankind, a lively remembrance of the obligations and instructions you have received in our sacred retreat.

Two years ago you elevated me to the highest official position in this Grand , and at its last Annual Convocation, I was re-elected by an almost unanimous vote; a mark of distinction and honor which I duly appreciated at the time, and shall ever treasure up in the recollections of a grateful heart. Deeply impressed with the high responsibility thus imposed upon me, I have endeavored, at all times, to make the ancient landmarks, customs, and usages of the Order, my constant guide. A lively remembrance of the kindness and courtesy that I have at all times received from the brethren of this jurisdiction, I shall carry with me through life. I now return to you my jewel of office, trusting that it has not been unworthily worn, and that my endeavors to discharge the responsible duties imposed upon me, have met with your approbation.

Invoking the blessings of heaven upon your counsels, and directing you to the great lights upon the altar, I leave with confidence, the great interests of this Grand Body and the Craft at large, in your hands.

C. W. NASH, *Grand Master.*

GRAND ☐ OF MINNESOTA, A. F. & A. M.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 5, 1867, A. L. 5867.

CIRCULAR TO LODGES.

BRETHREN:—By Resolution, adopted at the last session of the Grand ☐, the Grand Master was *authorized and directed* to divide the State into as many Districts as he might deem expedient, and that he appoint a District Deputy for each District.

In accordance with said Resolution, the State has been divided into Districts as follows, and the brethren hereafter named have been appointed District Deputies:

The Counties of Manomin, Anoka, Wright, Carver, Stearns, Meeker, McLeod, Sherburne, Benton, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lac, Aiken, Morrison, Crow Wing, Beltrami, Wadena, Itasca, Cass, Todd, Monongalia, Kandiyohi, Douglas, Otter Tail, Andy Johnson, Becker, Polk, Pembina, Chippewa, Clay, Big Stone, Stevens, Traverse, Pope, Lac qui Parle, and Port Garry, in British America, will comprise the First District, and Bro. E. P. Barnum, of Sank Centre, Stearns County, is appointed the Deputy for said District, and will hold his office for the term of one (1) year.

The Counties of Scott, Le Sueur, Sibley, Nicollet, Blue Earth, Faribault, Martin, Watonwan, Brown, Lincoln, Renville, Cottonwood, Jackson, Nobles, Murray, Pipe Stone, Rock, and Red Wood, will comprise the Second District, and Bro. E. D. B. Porter, of Mankato, Blue Earth County, is appointed the Deputy for said District, and will hold his office for the term of two (2) years.

The Counties of Rice, Steele, Waseca, Mower, Freeborn, Goodhue, and Dodge, will comprise the Third District, and Bro. C. N. Daniels, of Faribault, Rice County, is appointed the Deputy for said District, and will hold his office for the term of three (3) years.

The Counties of Houston, Fillmore, Winona, Olmstead and Wabashaw, will comprise the Fourth District, and Bro. Harrison A. Billings, of Preston, Fillmore County, is appointed Deputy for said District, and will hold his office for the term of four (4) years.

The Counties of Hennepin, Ramsey, Dakota, Washington, Chisago, Pine, St. Louis, Lake, and Carlton, will comprise the Fifth District, and Bro. J. E. Finch, of Hastings, Dakota County, is appointed Deputy for said District, and will hold his office for five (5) years.

The said Deputies are hereby *requested to meet at Masonic Hall*, in the city of St. Paul, *on Monday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1867, A. L. 5867, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day*, for the purpose of consultation, and agreeing upon "The Ancient Work." The officers of Subordinate ☐ will continue to use the "Work and Lectures" heretofore in force, until the "Ancient Work" is agreed upon, when the District Deputies will be authorized and directed to visit the several Subordinate ☐ in their respective Districts, and disseminate the "Work," as approved, which will be done at an early day.

I am, Brethren, Fraternaly Yours,

Attest:

WM. S. COMBS, *Grand Secretary.*

C. W. NASH, *Grand Master.*

GRAND ☐ OF MINNESOTA, A. F. & A. M.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 15, A. D. 1868, A. L. 5868.

CIRCULAR TO THE CRAFT IN MINNESOTA.

BRETHREN:—By virtue of the Resolutions of the Grand ☐ of the State of Minnesota, passed at its annual session of 1867, the State has been divided into Districts, and a Deputy appointed for each district, as announced in the circular of the Grand Master, dated December 5th, 1867.

The said Deputies have agreed upon the "*Work and Lectures*," in conformity to the Resolution creating their appointment; and the "*Work and Lectures*," as agreed upon and exemplified by the District Deputies, are hereby APPROVED: and the District Deputies are hereby authorized and required to teach and disseminate said "*Work and Lectures*" in the Subordinate ☐ of their respective Districts.

The District Deputies will commence the instruction and dissemination of the "*work*" without delay; and will arrange the time of visiting the ☐ as will best accommodate the Fraternity.

By resolution of the Grand ☐, no Subordinate ☐ "under this jurisdiction, shall permit any one but legally authorized Deputies, (or the Grand Master), to lecture or instruct said ☐ in the Work;" and the Grand Master will consider it his duty to discipline any ☐ or Officers, which refuses to receive, learn, and practice the "*Work*," as approved and taught by the District Deputies in this jurisdiction.

At the same time, it will be required of the District Deputies that—while they have the right to instruct and supervise the work of the ☐ under their immediate charge, or the ☐ they may be called upon to visit in other Districts than their own—they are to exercise such supervision temperately, making needed corrections, courteously but firmly, in all things—acting as elder brothers, and not as task-masters.

It is earnestly recommended, that a school of instruction be established and continued in every place where there is a Masonic ☐ in this jurisdiction. It will be found to be of immense value as aid to thorough Masonic enlightenment.

The meetings should be held at least *once* in each week, and should open promptly at a stated hour, and close early. Each school should be governed by a few simple rules.

This will be of great benefit to the ☐. It will create a revival of the true, genial, Masonic spirit; it will give to the brethren a more thorough knowledge of the "*Work and Lectures*," and stimulate them to a closer study of Masonic history and jurisprudence; and cultivate a healthful and a genuine Masonic sociality, out of which will grow a more reverent regard for our Masonic holidays.

In the schools of instruction the W. M., or some competent brother whom he may designate, should preside as *Preceptor*, and he should only preside during the reception of visitors. At other times, he should exercise a supervisory control of the school.

By him the officers for each meeting should be appointed, and he should see to it that *all the forms of a model* ☐ are rigidly obeyed and practiced. In the school under the direction of the Preceptor, the proper method of opening and closing a ☐; calling off and calling on; examination of visitors; forming and conducting processions; giving the public, private, and funeral grand honors; and of receiving grand officers, and unofficial visitors, should all be critically taught and perfectly learned.

The school should also be exercised in the singing of Masonic odes, and the instructor should see to it that the different addresses used in the conferring of Degrees should be frequently rehearsed by the different appointees; and he should see that the school is well drilled in the drama of each Degree.

At least half an hour each evening should be devoted to a discussion of questions of Masonic jurisprudence and history, certain brethren being designated to lead in these exercises. As often as once in each month the half hour above mentioned might be devoted to hearing an essay read by some brother upon some leading Masonic topic.

As often as possible an hour should be spent in rehearsing the whole of the questions and answers of the canonical lectures, beginning with the first question of the first section of the Entered Apprentice, and ending with the last answer of the second section of the Master Mason's Degree.

The District Deputies are required to urge the formation of such schools of instruction in all the ☐ under their supervision.

It is designed to hold at least two general schools of instruction within a short period—one at the city of Rochester, and one at the city of Saint Paul—to which the officers of Subordinate ☐ will be invited to attend.

It is desired and expected, that officers and brethren will join *cheerfully and heartily* in this labor of promulgating a "*Uniformity of Work*" in the several ☐ of this State. If this is done with a *will*, and an earnest desire to accomplish this result, the onerous and responsible duties of the District Deputies will be greatly decreased, and the *Craft* in Minnesota will have accomplished a great work, and for all time to come dispose of a vexed question that has engrossed the time and attention of the members at each annual session of the Grand ☐.

Immediately on the receipt of this circular, Masters of ☐ will see that a list of the names of the officers of their respective ☐, giving their post office address, is forwarded to R. W. WILLIAM S. COMBS, Grand Secretary: and hereafter, such lists shall be forwarded as soon as the officers are elected and installed.

I am, Brethren, Fraternaly yours,

C. W. NASH,

Grand Master of Masons for Minnesota.

Attest:

WM. S. COMBS,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND ☐ OF MINNESOTA, A. F. & A. M.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 17th, A. D. 1868, A. L. 5868.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

BRETHREN:—The Work, Lectures, Forms and Ceremonies of Symbolical Masonry in this jurisdiction, having been *agreed* upon by the District Deputies, and *approved* by the Grand Master, in conformity to the resolutions adopted by the Grand ☐ of Minnesota, at its last annual session, you are hereby *authorized* and *required* to *teach* and *promulgate* the same, as agreed upon and exemplified, to the officers and Subordinate ☐ within your respective Districts; and the following general instructions and suggestions are given for your observance in the dissemination of the "*Work and Lectures*."

The officers and Subordinate ☐ are desirous of receiving instruction *at once*, and you will commence the instruction and dissemination of the "*Work*" without unreasonable delay, on the receipt of this circular.

This you may do by congregating the officers of several ☐ at some given point, or by visiting each ☐ separately, as you may deem advisable. It is of the utmost importance that you visit each ☐ in your respective Districts, at an early day.

1st. You will *inspect* carefully, if each ☐ has a *suitable* hall for its meetings.

2d. That it is kept clean and in order. That the clothing is clean and neat. That everything is in order as becomes a *model* ☐. That the Tyler's room is properly arranged with the conveniences—as hooks for hats, coats, &c., and for the suitable accommodation of visitors; see that the Tyler's door can be securely fastened.

3d. That the preparation room is well arranged, with the necessary conveniences of chairs, tables, &c., and a place for the proper disposition of garments; and the door to the Tyler's room has the means of being fastened upon the inside; see that none are permitted to enter the preparation room but the proper officers and candidate. If the room is used for a committee room, that none enter but the committee and the visiting brother.

4th. See that the Deacons are furnished with their rods and jewels. That the Secretary's and Treasurer's places are furnished with the necessary desk, papers and books. Examine the manner in which these officers keep their records and accounts, and correct *all* irregularities. The Secretary should pay over all funds that he receives, belonging to the Lodge, to the Treasurer, at each and every communication. Require these officers to have the books, papers, blanks, &c., for a proper discharge of their duties.

5th. See that the stations of the Master and Wardens are in order. That they are furnished with gavels of the correct pattern. That the stations of the Wardens are supplied with a column and proper jewels of their office. That the station of the Master has the Constitution and By-Laws, and correct jewel of his office. If there are any obstructions in front of these stations, they *should be removed*.

6th. See that there is a proper *Altar*, and that the ☐ is furnished with the "*Greater and Lesser Lights*," arranged in the *approved* form.

That the ☐ is furnished with a *Master's Carpet*; and that there are sufficient and comfortable seats for members and visitors. That the ☐ room is warm. In short, *correct* all the irregularities in the ☐ under your charge, and strive to impress upon officers and ☐ the importance of doing their "*Work*" well, and bringing the ☐ in this jurisdiction up to the highest standard, not only in work, but in morals and intelligence.

7th. You should *encourage* and *insist* that all officers and brethren should discharge their respective duties *promptly*. The ☐ should be congregated *precisely* at the hour named in the By-Laws, dispose of the work and business, and close at an early hour if practicable.

Observe that each ☐ has a code of By-Laws, which have been *approved* by the Grand Master; otherwise they are of no force.

The Grand Master earnestly calls the attention of the District Deputies to the suggestions contained in his circular, dated February 15th, 1867, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, to urge Subordinate ☐ to form schools of instruction, for a more thorough dissemination of the "*Work and Lectures*." This will be found of very great value to the ☐, and aid to the Deputies in their arduous labors.

The following order of business, at such schools of instruction, could be followed, and might be adopted by the Deputies in the dissemination of the work in the ☐:

- 1st. The manner of examining a visitor.
- 2d. The manner of opening a ☐ on some one Degree.
- 3d. The rehearsal of the three Altar charges.
- 4th. The exemplification of the Winding Stairs.
- 5th. The Rehearsal of the Funeral Oration.
- 6th. Miscellaneous Business.
- 7th. The manner of calling off, and calling on a ☐ in any one Degree.
- 8th. The exemplification of the "*Work and Lectures*" of any one Degree.
- 9th. The manner of closing a ☐ on some one Degree.

The ☐ require instruction on the different points suggested in my circular, to make them thorough and efficient in the Work, Forms and Ceremonies of the Order, and it is expected the District Deputies will impart the instruction.

The Deputies will be required to report in writing on the 1st of each and every month, to the Grand Master, stating the name and number of the ☐ visited during the preceding month; the length of time spent with each ☐; its condition and proficiency made in the Work, and a general summary of matters of interest appertaining to the ☐ under your charge, making such suggestions for the welfare and prosperity of the Craft as you may deem advisable and expedient.

On or before the 1st day of January of each year, you will forward your Annual Report to the Grand Master. This report should be full and complete, setting forth the duties in detail, discharged by you during the year, the condition of the ☐, the proficiency made, and any matter of interest, with such recommendations of change, or improvement, as you may consider for the good of Masonry. This report will be presented by the Grand Master to the Grand ☐. The above named report *must be promptly* made.

To you, my brethren, I commit, with confidence, the responsible duty of disseminating the "*Work*" in this jurisdiction, and feel assured that it has been placed in the hands of brethren who are competent, zealous, and have a *heart* in the work, brethren who are "good men and true," and who will zealously labor, as co-workers, to elevate a higher standard

of morals with the Craft, and preserve and disseminate the pure and Ancient Ritualism of the Order.

I am, Brethren,

Faternally yours,

C. W. NASH,

Grand Master of Masons for Minnesota.

The Grand Secretary submitted the following report:

To the M.: W.: the Grand □ :

Your Grand Secretary would submit the following brief summary of such matters as he thinks would be proper to present for your consideration :

The entire Masonic property of the M.: W.: Grand □ was destroyed by fire on the 21st of April last, consisting of our printed Proceedings, Proceedings of our sister Grand □, received in exchange for our own, and records of Subordinate □ who have surrendered their Charters. There was an insurance of two thousand dollars on the property in the Phoenix Insurance Co. of Hartford. The entire amount (less expenses in converting the same) of \$1957.56, was paid over to me on the 3d of June, and which sum I have paid over to the G.: T.: Bro. G. L. Otis. The said Insurance Company having generously ignored any technicalities relative to the loss of the Grand □ property, as well as the insurance on property of St. Paul □, No. 3, and Ancient Landmark □, No. 5, Minnesota R.: A.: C.: No. 1, and Damascus Commandery, No. 1, I thought it but an act of simple justice to issue, under the seal of the M.: W.: the G.: □, my official thanks to them.

Immediately after our loss I issued the following circular to our sister Grand □:

GRAND □ OF MINNESOTA, A.: F.: & A.: M.:.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

St. Paul, Minn., April 29, 1868.

R.: W.: Brother :

On the 21st day of April the entire library of our Grand □ was destroyed by fire. Our library consisted, in part, of the Proceedings of our sister Grand □. You would confer a great favor by forwarding to me by express or mail two copies of all the Proceedings of your Grand □, and duplicate copies of other Grand □ which you may have. Soliciting an early reply, I remain, Fraternally,

WILLIAM S. COMBS, *Grand Secretary.*

I am very grateful to the following G.: □ for their prompt response to my appeal, and if space would allow, would like to copy their letters of sympathy manifested in our loss.

Especial thanks are hereby tendered R.: W.: Alex. G. Abel, for a full set of the Proceedings of California, in elegant binding. Also to R.: W.: Theo. S. Parvin, Iowa, for the same favor.

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| R.: W.: J. C. BATCHELOR, M. D., Louisiana. | R.: W.: J. N. WISE, Nebraska. |
| " WM. HACKER, Indiana. | " WM. D. BLOCHER, Arkansas. |
| " S. M. McCORKLE, Kentucky. | " JOHN D. CALDWELL, Ohio. |
| " DANIEL SAYRE, Alabama. | " DONALD W. BAIN, North Carolina. |
| " THOS. BIRD HARRIS, Canada. | " ED. C. PARMALKEE, Colorado. |
| " D. P. FORTEL, Mississippi. | " JAMES M. AUSTIN, M. D. N. Y. |
| " GEO. FRANK GOWLEY, Missouri. | " JAMES FENTON, Michigan. |
| " ORLIN H. MILLER, Illinois. | " E. T. CARR, Kansas. |
| " SMITH ROSE, Georgia. | " THOS. H. LOGAN, West Virginia. |
| " JOSEPH K. WHEELER, Conn. | Bro. LEON HYNEMAN, Philadelphia. |

I would renew my appeal to the Secretaries of G.: □ that have not contributed, to send me copies of their Proceedings.

Thus we have been enabled to replace in part the Proceedings lost.

I would ask that some steps be taken to have our Proceedings bound, to add to our Grand □ Library. Our own Proceedings I am unable to supply to new □ that have been formed during the past year, and to our sister Grand □, in exchange. I think it would be well to have the same reprinted at an early day, in such form as the Grand □ may think best. To

reprint 1000 and have the same bound, it will cost some \$2500. At the last session of the Grand ☐ a resolution was passed, *relative to Secretaries of Subordinate* ☐, when to make returns to this office. I will here repeat the resolution, that Secretaries may conform to the same :

Resolved, That Secretaries of Subordinate ☐ be required to make returns to the G. S. on the first day of December in each year, the first return to include the time from the date of last returns, and to make them up to the first of December, 5363.

About one-half of the Secretaries, in response to the above resolution, have sent up their returns; part of the remainder have been forwarded, and part have not been received as yet.

Notwithstanding the form laid down in the revised Constitution, page 65, a great many prefer to follow their own chosen way, which leads to divers errors, omissions, &c.; a simple compliance to the form would add greatly to the G. S.'s comfort and their time. Some Secretaries still send up a full list of their membership, when all that is required is the Work for the year, withdrawals, suspensions, expulsions, and deaths; each name sent up should have the ☐ number attached.

Also, a number of Secretaries insist upon making returns of their membership of last year, and do not add those who had been raised or affiliated during that year. As a sample, thus :

Joshua ☐ makes returns as follows for 1867 :

| | |
|---|---------|
| Roll of membership liable to Grand <input type="checkbox"/> dues, 20@50,..... | \$10.00 |
| 5 who have received degrees of each E. A., F. O. & M. M., \$3, \$15.00 | |
| 2 who have joined, 50 cts. each..... | \$1.00 |

Total Grand ☐ dues,.....\$26.00

This same ☐ makes returns 1868, as follows :

Roll of membership 22@50,.....\$11.00

Leaving out those who have received the Degrees, when proper returns should be :

Roll of membership 1868.

Returns for 1867, 27 liable for G. S. ☐ dues, 50 cts.....\$13.50

And then follow with Work.

The duties imposed on the Grand Sec. to examine returns, to present the same ready for the Committee on Returns of ☐, is very laborious, and could be greatly lightened if Secretaries would simply conform to rules laid down, and send them up at the time prescribed.

The charter issued by the Grand ☐, at its session in 1867, to Northern Light ☐ No. 68, has not been called for by the proper officers. I anticipate, however, that the same will be attended to very soon, as I have been in correspondence with the brethren at Fort Garry.

At the last session of the Grand ☐ I was ordered to have the Grand ☐ Register brought up to date. The service has been performed by Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, who was very familiar with the duty, he having begun the same several years since, and, from his accuracy in such matters, I have no doubt but that the duty has been done in perfect shape; for this service \$300 has been paid Bro. Pierson. I was also directed to have the Proceedings of all the sessions recorded in a book for this purpose. I have had the same engrossed, and would ask that the same be paid for by the Grand ☐.

At the late session a committee was appointed to have the Constitution reprinted, with such edicts and standing resolutions of the Grand ☐ that were in force, which duty has been performed in a very satisfactory manner. I have to congratulate the Grand ☐ that at the time of the disastrous fire I had the Proceedings of 1867 and the G. S. ☐ Constitution, in a safe place, which was a great saving to the treasury.

Mantorville ☐ No. 11, paid to me December 25th, amount \$400, loaned them by the M. W. G. S. ☐, in 1866, with the interest thereon, amounting to \$34.05, (the previous year's interest having been paid in directly to Bro. G. L. Otis, G. S. T.) which amount of \$434.05, I have paid over to G. S. T. Bro. G. L. Otis. The Craft, I have no doubt, will be happy to learn that the brethren of Mantorville have overcome their financial difficulties, and have so promptly paid the amount prior to its falling due.

In conclusion I herewith submit the following exhibit of receipts and disbursements of my office and that of the District Deputies.

W. S. COMBS, G. L. S., in account with Grand ☐ of Minnesota.

| | | | Dr. |
|-------|-----------|---|----------|
| 1867. | Oct. 28. | To Cash for Dispensation for Mystic Circle <input type="checkbox"/> | \$ 20 00 |
| " | Nov. 12. | " Dues Mystic Tie <input type="checkbox"/> 1866 and 1867 | 111 50 |
| " | " 12. | " Charter Star in the West Lodge, No. 60. | 25 00 |
| " | " 15. | " Dues Minneapolis <input type="checkbox"/> No. 19, 1867 | 77 50 |
| " | " 20. | " Dues Anoka <input type="checkbox"/> No. 30. | 58 00 |
| " | Dec. 19. | " Dues Caledonia <input type="checkbox"/> No. 20. | 58 00 |
| " | " 19. | " Dues Wapahasa <input type="checkbox"/> No. 14. | 4 50 |
| " | " 19. | " Dispensation Joppa <input type="checkbox"/> U. D. | 20 00 |
| " | " 19. | " 3 G. L. Registers | 7 00 |
| 1868. | April. 3. | " 1 sword sold, property Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> No. 10. | 5 00 |
| " | July 18. | " Dispensation Eureka <input type="checkbox"/> U. D. | 20 00 |
| " | March 16. | " Dispensation Paynesville <input type="checkbox"/> U. D. | 20 00 |
| " | April 7. | " " Lansing <input type="checkbox"/> U. D. | 20 00 |
| " | April 24. | " " Minneiska <input type="checkbox"/> U. D. | 20 00 |
| " | Dec. 9. | " " Tuscan <input type="checkbox"/> U. D. | 20 00 |
| | June 3. | Phoenix Insurance Co., loss of G. L. property by fire. | 1,957 55 |
| | | Cash Mantorville <input type="checkbox"/> note | 435 05 |

Amount paid G. L. Otis, G. L. T. Postage, &c..... \$2,849 10

Balance in hands of G. L. S..... 2,095 15

| | | | |
|---------|--|----------|------------|
| Dr. | | | |
| | To Postage..... | \$36 50 | |
| | To Express charges on Proceedings..... | 35 80 | |
| | To Telegraph..... | 2 00 | |
| | To Stationery as per bill annexed..... | 63 30 | |
| June 3. | To G. L. Otis, G. L. T., Masonic loss..... | 1,957 55 | |
| | Total disbursements..... | | \$2,095 15 |

Faternally,

W. S. COMBS, Grand Secretary.

The report of G. L. S., upon motion of Bro. A. C. Smith, was laid on the table until standing committees were appointed.

On motion of Bro. A. C. Smith, the G. L. ☐ was called from labor to refreshment until 9½ o'clock to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

JANUARY 13, 1869.

The M. L. W. L. G. L. ☐ was called from refreshment to labor, M. L. W. L. C. W. Nash, G. L. M., presiding.

Prayer by W. L. Bro. S. Y. McMasters, G. L. C.

Bros. G. W. Dubois as S. L. G. L. W. L. J. P. Pond as S. L. G. L. D. L. Other G. L. officers as before.

Minutes of yesterday read and approved.

The M. L. W. L. Grand Master appointed the following standing committees.

On Returns of ☐ Bros. H. D. Brown, R. H. Gove, W. R. Edwards.
On Work of ☐ U. D. L., Bros. J. N. Castle, J. H. Snyder, W. T. Rigby.
On examination of Secretary and Treasurer's Books, Bros. D. L. Howe, L. A. Huntoon, F. A. Wells.

On examination of Visiting Brethren, Bros. L. W. Needham, J. L. Powers.
On Appeals and Grievances, Bros. G. B. Cooley, H. L. Carver, F. M. Crosby, S. B. Foote, John S. Pashley.
On Unfinished Business, Bros. J. S. Norris, J. B. Wakefield, and J. D. Furber.

On Ancient Landmarks, Bros. A. C. Smith, S. Lord, G. A. Camp.
Masonic Jurisprudence, Bros. W. H. Grant, L. E. Thompson, A. W. Bangs.

On motion of Bro. Crosby, two additional members on Hadley

matter, were appointed. The M. W. G. M. appointed Bros. G. W. Prescott and R. A. Jones.

Bro. G. L. Otis, G. T., presented his report as follows, which was referred to Committee on Secretary and Treasurer's Books :

Grand ☐ of Minnesota, A. F. and A. M. in account with Geo. L. OTIS, Grand Treasurer.

| 1867. Oct. 24. To cash paid Bro. W. T. Rigby, (per resolution Grand <input type="checkbox"/>) | | | Dr. |
|--|-----|---|----------|
| | | Voucher, No. 1, | \$ 36 00 |
| " Dec. 16. | " " | A. T. C. Pierson, Grand <input type="checkbox"/> Registry..... 2, | 100 00 |
| " " 23. | " " | E. D. B. Porter, Dist. Dept., 2nd Dist..... 3, | 59 50 |
| " " 23. | " " | C. N. Daniels, " " 3rd "..... 4, | 47 40 |
| " " 28. | " " | Pioneer Pr. Co. for Proceedings of 1867..... 5, | 439 50 |
| 1868. Jan. 2. | " " | J. E. Finch, Dist. Dept., 5th Dist..... 6, | 56 05 |
| " " 2. | " " | E. P. Barnum, Dist. Dept., 1st Dist..... 7, | 67 00 |
| " " 3. | " " | D. G. M. R. A. Jones, expense cons. <input type="checkbox"/> 8, | 34 40 |
| " Feb. 6. | " " | A. T. C. Pierson, Grand <input type="checkbox"/> Registry..... 9, | 200 00 |
| " " 8. | " " | A. Richardson, expenses Dist. Deputies..... 10, | 6 00 |
| " " 8. | " " | H. A. Billings, Dist. Dept., 4th Dist..... 11, | 68 50 |
| " " 8. | " " | C. N. Daniels, " " 3rd "..... 12, | 67 30 |
| " " 8. | " " | E. D. B. Porter, " " 2nd "..... 13, | 48 30 |
| " " 11. | " " | J. E. Finch, " " 5th "..... 14, | 40 00 |
| " " 11. | " " | Isaac I. Lewis, expenses <input type="checkbox"/> 15, | 12 60 |
| " " 15. | " " | E. P. Barnum, Dist. Dept., 1st Dist..... 16, | 69 50 |
| " Apr. 1. | " " | Telegraph Co..... 17, | 20 30 |
| " " 1. | " " | C. N. Daniels, Dist. Dept., 3rd Dist..... 18, | 89 79 |
| " " 17. | " " | E. P. Barnum, " " 1st "..... 19, | 55 50 |
| " " 17. | " " | E. D. B. Porter, " " 2nd "..... 20, | 50 30 |
| " " 21. | " " | Pioneer Pr. Co., G. <input type="checkbox"/> Constitutions..... 21, | 193 50 |
| " " 21. | " " | H. A. Billings, Dist. Dept., 4th Dist..... 22, | 72 00 |
| " May 27. | " " | E. P. Barnum, " " 1st "..... 23, | 83 00 |
| " " 10. | " " | C. N. Daniels, " " 3rd "..... 24, | 33 95 |
| " June 6. | " " | 2nd Nat. Bank for \$1600, U. S. Bonds..... 25, | 1,825 80 |
| " " 27. | " " | J. E. Finch, Dist. Dept., 5th Dist..... 26, | 27 00 |
| " July 1. | " " | 2nd Nat. Bank, for 1000 U. S. Bonds..... 27, | 1,098 00 |
| " " 18. | " " | E. D. B. Porter, Dist. Dept., 2nd Dist..... 28, | 36 00 |
| " " 18. | " " | H. A. Billings, " " 4th "..... 29, | 60 00 |
| " " 25. | " " | Pioneer Pr. Co..... 30, | 162 55 |
| " " 25. | " " | F. Luherson, Desk for G. Sec. Office..... 31, | 20 00 |
| " " 30. | " " | St. Paul Press, Fun't'ice Bro. Sherburne..... 32, | 4 80 |
| " " 30. | " " | G. W. & A. P. Merrill, Book Shelves..... 33, | 11 50 |
| " Oct. 26. | " " | Ramly & Hall, Fun't'ice Bro. Sherburne..... 34, | 1 70 |
| " Dec. 11. | " " | E. D. B. Porter, Dist. Dept., 2nd Dist..... 35, | 15 00 |
| " " 18. | " " | 2nd Nat. Bank, \$700 U. S. Bonds..... 36, | 777 50 |
| 1869. Jan. 7. | " " | C. N. Daniels, Dist. Dept., 3rd Dist..... 37, | 154 50 |
| " " 12. | " " | J. E. Finch, " " 5th "..... 38, | 31 00 |
| " " 12. | " " | E. P. Barnum, " " 1st "..... 39, | 15 00 |
| " " 12. | " " | H. A. Billings, " " 4th "..... 40, | 55 60 |

\$6,247 30

BOND ACCOUNTS.

| | Dr. |
|--|------------|
| To Bonds on hand as per last report..... | \$3,050 |
| To Bonds purchased since (see cash accounts,)..... | 3,300 |
| | Cr. |
| By Bonds converted, (see cash account,)..... | 2,300 00 |
| Bonds in hands Grand Treasurer..... | \$4,050 00 |

Grand ☐ of Minnesota, A. F. and A. M. in account with GEO. L. OTIS, Grand Treasurer.

| | Cr. |
|--|-----------|
| 1867. Oct. 23. By cash balance on account, (see Proceedings, 1867,)..... | \$ 400 21 |
| " " 23. " Interest on Mantorville note..... | 30 00 |
| " " 30. " Of Grand Secretary..... | 1,616 05 |
| " Dec. 28. " Coupons \$22½ Gold at \$1.31..... | 29 47 |
| 1868. Feb. 17. " " \$83.95 currency..... | 83 95 |
| " May 18. " " \$22.50 Gold at \$1.33..... | 31 05 |
| " June -. " Proceeds of \$2,300, \$7-30 Bonds maturing July, '68..... | 2,558 48 |
| " " 3. " Of Grand Secretary, insurance money..... | 1,957 55 |
| " July 1. " Coupons \$48 Gold, making currency..... | 66 70 |
| " Dec. 10. " " \$22½ Gold at \$1.33..... | 29 90 |
| 1869. June 1. " " \$96 Gold at \$1.34..... | 128 64 |

\$6,932 60

ASSETS OF GRAND LODGE.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| U. S. Gold Bonds 6 per cent..... | \$4,050 00 |
| Cash in Grand Treasurer's hands..... | 685 30 |
| Proceeds of Mantorville note given to Grand Secretary for collection, not yet paid over to Grand Treas., but in hands of Grand Sec'y. | 435 05 \$5,170 35 |

On motion of Bro. A. C. Smith, the Report of Secretary was taken from table and referred to Secretary and Treasurer's Books.

Bro. A. C. Smith, for committee on distributing the M. W. Grand Master's address, submitted the following report, which upon motion of Bro. R. A. Jones, was adopted :

The committee to whom was referred the address of the M. W. Grand Master, for appropriate reference, respectfully report, and recommend :

That so much of the said address as relates to the contemplated ☐ at Kasson, be referred to the Committee on Work of ☐ U. D.

That so much thereof as relates to the removal of Harmony ☐ No. 43, be referred to the Committee on Ancient Landmarks.

That so much thereof as relates to the compilation of Grand ☐ Constitution, be referred to a select committee of three. Bros. Samuel E. Adams, S. B. Foote, John Mullen.

That so much thereof as relates to the bringing up of G. ☐ Registry, be referred to a select committee of three. Bros. Samuel E. Adams, S. B. Foote, John Mullen.

That so much as refers to allowances for services of District Deputies. &c., be referred to a select committee of three. Bros. J. C. Braden, I. B. Cummings, J. H. Thompson.

That so much as refers to a uniform code of By-Laws, be referred to the Committee on Ancient Landmarks.

That so much as relates to the getting up of a collated history of Masonry in this jurisdiction, be referred to a select committee of three. Bros. A. T. C. Pierson, A. J. Phelps, Charles G. Ayers.

That so much as relates to the case of Charles Symonds, be referred to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

That so much as relates to the destruction of Masonic property by fire, be referred to a select committee of three. Bros. S. J. Barlow, E. A. Groff, L. W. Collins.

That so much as relates to the death of Past Grand Master Moses Sherburne, be referred to a select committee of three. Bros. S. Y. McMasters, Geo. W. DuBois, Geo. L. Otis.

That so much as refers to the compilation of statistical matter by the Grand Secretary, be referred to the committee herein provided on the subject of a Masonic history.

That so much as relates to the Grand Secretary's salary, be referred to a select committee of three. Bros. H. L. Carver, H. W. Bingham, Wm. E. Cundy.

That so much as relates to the Grand Master's decisions, be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

That so much as relates to the constitutional provision requiring the Grand Master to visit each Subordinate ☐ annually, be referred to the Committee on Ancient Landmarks.

And the residuum to a select committee of three. Bros. Geo. W. DuBois, A. E. Ames, R. A. Jones.

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| S. R. MERRILL, | } Committee. |
| A. C. SMITH, | |
| J. C. BRADEN, | |

Bro. R. A. Jones offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the District Deputies be requested to report upon and exemplify the work in the E. A. Degree this Wednesday evening, and in the F. C. Degree to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and the M. M. Degree to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, and that after conferring each Degree, any member of the Grand ☐ may raise objections as to the same or make inquiries relating thereto, but the same shall not be discussed until all the degrees have been conferred.

Bro. G. W. DuBois offered a petition relative to Faribault ☐ No. 53, which was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

On motion of Bro. J. Ham Davidson, the Grand □ was called from labor to refreshment until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

2 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON SESSION.

The M. W. Grand □ was called from refreshment to labor.

On motion of Bro. L. W. Collins, a committee of three, consisting of Bros. C. A. Lounsberry, G. K. Gilbert, and J. C. Smith, were appointed on pay roll.

Bro. F. M. Crosby, for committee on non-affiliated Masons, made the following report and resolution, which was read and adopted :

To the M. W. the Grand □ of the State of Minnesota:

Your committee to whom was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address, at the last annual Communication of the Grand □, as refers to non-affiliated Masons, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report :

That the Ancient Landmarks of our Fraternity make it the duty of every Mason to be a member of some □.

The old York Constitutions of 926 provide that "The workman shall labor diligently on work days, that he may deserve his holidays." The charges approved in 1722, state "that every brother ought to belong to a □, to be subject to its By-Laws and general regulations." And the Constitution of our Grand □ enumerates, as among the Ancient Constitutions having the force of an Ancient Landmark of the Fraternity, that "it is the duty of every Mason to be a contributing member of some □," and provides that "any Mason who does not contribute to the funds, or belong to some □, shall not be entitled to join in procession, or receive assistance or Masonic burial, and shall not be permitted to visit the Grand □, except by special invitation," and that "no non-affiliated Mason who is a permanent resident within the jurisdiction of the Grand □, shall be permitted to visit any one □ in this jurisdiction more than three times, while he remains non-affiliated," and no non-affiliated Mason is allowed to visit any Subordinate □ in this jurisdiction after he shall have resided in said jurisdiction six months.

It is the opinion of your committee that the relation of a non-affiliated Mason to the Order continues until suspension or expulsion; that he possesses reciprocally all those rights which are derived from membership in the Order, but none of those which result from membership in the □; and that he is bound by all those Masonic duties and obligations which refer to the Order in general, but not by those which relate to □ organization, and that he can not be legally pronounced unworthy without trial, and after conviction.

Your committee are clearly of the opinion that non-affiliation is a breach of Masonic duty and a violation of Masonic law, and that it is the duty of every Mason, not only to contribute to the funds of a □, but "to labor diligently on Work days," and to perform all those duties which result from membership in a □.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That all non-affiliated Masons who are permanent residents within this jurisdiction, be notified by the oldest □ within whose jurisdiction they reside, to apply for membership in some □ within one month after such notice shall be given, and any non-affiliated Mason who does not make such application after such notice, shall be deemed guilty of unmasonic conduct, and shall be liable to suspension; and it is hereby made the duty of the oldest □ having jurisdiction where such non-affiliated Mason resides, to prefer charges against such Mason, and try him for such unmasonic conduct; and that the W. M. of the □ having jurisdiction, be required to enforce this resolution."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

| | |
|---------------|--------------|
| F. M. CROSBY, | } Committee. |
| W. H. GRANT, | |
| CHAS. TAYLOR. | |

Bro. Crosby offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

That the R. W. Grand Secretary be instructed to furnish each ☐ in this jurisdiction with a copy of the resolution relative to non-affiliated Masons, within 15 days from this date.

Bro. A. C. Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That this Grand ☐ will proceed to the annual election of officers at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening.

Bro. H. D. Brown presented the report of Committee on ☐ returns, which was read and adopted :

To the M. W. the Grand ☐ of the State of Minnesota :

Your Committee on ☐ Returns, would report that they have examined the returns of Subordinate Lodges, and find the amounts due the Grand ☐ as follows, which has been paid into the G. S. :

RETURNS OF ☐.

| NAME. | NO. | PLACE. | AM'T. | NAME. | NO. | PLACE. | AM'T. |
|-----------------------|-----|---------------|---------|-----------------------|------|----------------|-----------|
| St. John's..... | 1 | Stillwater | \$60 50 | Harmony..... | 43 | Lewiston | \$36 50 |
| Cataract..... | 2 | St. Anthony | 113 50 | King Solomon..... | 44 | Shakopee | 43 50 |
| St. Paul..... | 3 | St. Paul | 69 50 | Union..... | 45 | Le Sueur | 35 00 |
| Hennepin..... | 4 | Minneapolis | 175 00 | Evergreen..... | 46 | Troy | 30 50 |
| Ans't Landmark..... | 5 | St. Paul | 125 50 | Concord..... | 47 | Cleveland | 19 50 |
| Dakota..... | 7 | Hastings | 53 50 | Social..... | 48 | Northfield | 60 00 |
| Red Wing..... | 8 | Red Wing | 81 00 | Rising Sun..... | 49 | St. Charles | 50 00 |
| Mantorville..... | 11 | Mantorville | 37 00 | Watertown..... | 50 | Watertown | 42 50 |
| Mankato..... | 12 | Mankato | 58 00 | Acacia..... | 51 | Cot'ge Grove | 25 50 |
| Wapahosa..... | 14 | Wabashaw | 44 00 | Cannon River..... | 52 | Morristown | 40 00 |
| Monticello..... | 16 | Monticello | 32 50 | Faribault..... | 53 | Faribault | 45 50 |
| Hokah..... | 17 | Hokah | 42 50 | Nicollet..... | 54 | St. Peter | 45 50 |
| Winona..... | 18 | Winona | 118 00 | Zion..... | 55 | Taylor's Falls | 20 50 |
| Minneapolis..... | 19 | Minneapolis | 121 50 | Meridian..... | 56 | Chatfield | 50 00 |
| Caledonia..... | 20 | Caledonia | 33 50 | Blue E. City..... | 57 | Blue Ea'h, Cal | 25 00 |
| Rochester..... | 21 | Rochester | 132 50 | Spring Valley..... | 58 | Spring Valley | 21 50 |
| Pleasant Grove*..... | 22 | Ples'nt Grove | 55 50 | Temple..... | 59 | Hutchinson | 11 00 |
| North Star..... | 23 | St. Cloud | 49 00 | Star in the West..... | 60 | Sauk Centre | 39 00 |
| Wilton..... | 24 | Wilton | 25 00 | Ashlar..... | 61 | Kyota | 46 00 |
| Western Star..... | 26 | Albert Lea | 18 50 | Star..... | 62 | Rockford | 33 00 |
| Blue E. Valley..... | 27 | Win'ago C'y | 26 00 | Illustrious..... | 63 | Plainview | 42 00 |
| Clearwater..... | 28 | Clearwater | 28 50 | Chain Lake..... | 64 | Fairmount | 21 50 |
| Morning Star..... | 29 | La Crescent | 26 00 | Golden Rule..... | 65 | Lakeland | 31 50 |
| Anoka..... | 30 | Anoka | 48 00 | Madelia..... | 66 | Madelia | 8 00 |
| King Hiram..... | 31 | Belle Plaine | 18 50 | Corinthian..... | 67 | Farmington | 44 50 |
| Sakatah..... | 32 | Waterville | 21 50 | Northern Light†..... | 68 | Fort Garry | |
| Star in the East..... | 33 | Owatonna | 54 50 | Mystic Star..... | U D. | Rushford | 13 00 |
| Oriental..... | 34 | Cannon Falls | 30 50 | Forest City..... | " | Forest City | 12 00 |
| Mount Moriah..... | 35 | Hastings | 57 50 | Paynesville..... | " | Paynesville | 28 00 |
| Preston..... | 36 | Preston | 101 50 | Lansing..... | " | Lansing | 8 00 |
| Mystic Tie..... | 37 | Pine Island | 58 00 | Mystic Circle..... | " | Houston | 32 00 |
| Washington..... | 38 | Wassoja | 22 00 | Brownsville..... | " | Brownsville | 14 00 |
| Fidelity..... | 39 | Austin | 56 50 | Minneiska..... | " | Minneiska | 19 00 |
| Carnelian..... | 40 | Lake City | 62 00 | Eureka..... | " | Le Roy | 16 00 |
| Herman..... | 41 | Zumbrota | 12 50 | Joppa..... | " | Garden City | 10 00 |
| Hope..... | 42 | Glencoe | 34 00 | | | | |
| Total..... | | | | | | | \$3123.00 |

* Not paid. † No returns.

On motion of Bro. W. H. Grant, the following resolution was received and adopted relative to preserving copies of Charters issued :

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to procure a book in which shall be recorded all Charters of Subordinate ☐ within this jurisdiction, and that each ☐ be requested to forward to the Grand Secretary a copy of its Charter, duly certified, and that all charters hereafter granted, be duly recorded before the same shall be delivered.

R. W. Bro. W. T. Rigby offered the following Resolution, which was received and referred to the Committee on Ancient Landmarks.

Resolved, That the miscellaneous regulations of this Grand ☐, be amended by striking out Sec. 88 of Title fourth and inserting the following, to wit: Sec. 88. Past Masters to be recognized by this Grand ☐, as such, are those who have been duly elected and installed Masters of a Subordinate ☐ in this jurisdiction, and by adding to the end of Sec. 90 of said regulations, the following words, to wit: But when the Master of a Subordinate ☐ is elected and installed as M. W. Grand Master, his office in the Subordinate ☐ shall immediately become vacant.

Bro. L. W. Collins presented the petition for a ☐ at Sauk Rapids, which was referred to Committee on ☐ U. D.

On motion of Bro. F. M. Crosby, the G. ☐ was called from labor to refreshment until 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION—7 O'CLOCK.

The M. W. the G. ☐ resumed labor.

Bro. E. D. B. Porter, Dist. Dep., submitted the following report for the Board of District Deputies, on Work and Lectures, which was received. See appendix "A."

On motion of Bro. R. A. Jones, the G. ☐ was called from labor to refreshment, until 9 o'clock, A. M.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

The M. W. the G. ☐ was called from refreshment to labor, the M. W. G. M. presiding.

Bro. S. B. Foot as S. G. W., Bro. M. W. Getchell as J. G. W., J. P. Pond as S. G. D., other officers as before.

Bro. H. L. Carver offered the following:

Resolved, That the Resolution fixing the time for the election of officers of this Grand ☐ be, and the same is hereby reconsidered, and that the election of Grand officers be the special order for 2 o'clock P. M., this day.

Resolved, That the exemplification of the Work in the Third Degree, be postponed until 4 o'clock P. M.

Bro. D. G. M. R. A. Jones, offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, that the sum of fifteen dollars and seventy-five cents be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of the expenses of the S. G. W. and S. G. D. in assisting to constitute Illustrious ☐ No. 63, at Plainview, and the Grand Secretary is hereby instructed to draw an order on the G. T. for that sum.

On motion of Bro. G. A. Camp the M. W. G. ☐ was called from labor to refreshment until 12 o'clock.

SESSION AT 12 M.

The M. W. the Grand ☐ was called from refreshment to labor.

Bro. D. G. M. R. A. Jones offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Whereas, this Grand ☐ has learned with deep pain that Past D. G. M. J. C. Whipple is now suffering from severe illness, and that probably he will soon be called from labor here to refreshment in the Grand ☐ above,

Therefore, Resolved, by the M. W. the Grand ☐ of Minnesota, that we tender to Brother Whipple and his family our love and sympathy.

Resolved, That the sum of \$150 be, and is hereby appropriated for the use of Bro. Whipple and his family, and that the Grand ☐ pay the same to Bro. G. W. DuBois, to be by him paid to Bro. Whipple or his family.

On motion of P. D. G. M. W. T. Rigby, the Grand ☐ was called from labor to refreshment until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK.

The M. W. the Grand ☐ was called from refreshment to labor. This being the hour fixed by the Grand ☐ for the election of Grand Officers, the M. W. C. W. Nash, G. M., appointed Bros. H. D. Brown and A. J. Phelps, tellers, and called upon Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, P. G. M., to preside.

The tellers announced the following as the result of the election :

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------|
| M. W. C. W. Nash | was re-elected | G. M. |
| R. W. R. A. Jones | " | D. G. M. |
| " " S. R. Merrill | " | G. S. W. |
| " " S. Y. Hyde | " | G. J. W. |
| " " G. L. Otis | " | G. T. |
| " " W. S. Combs | " | G. S. |

On motion of Bro. A. C. Smith, a committee consisting of Bros. A. C. Smith and W. T. Rigby, were appointed to announce to M. W. C. W. Nash, his re-election as Grand Master.

The committee appointed to wait upon M. W. C. W. Nash, G. M., returned with G. M. elect, who was received with G. Honors.

On motion of Bro. W. H. Grant, the order of business relating to exemplifying the Work in the 3d Degree, at 4 o'clock, was changed and made the special order for 7 o'clock this evening.

Bro. Bingham offered the following resolution, which was referred to committee on G. S. salary :

Resolved, That the salary of the G. S. for the ensuing year, be fixed at five hundred dollars.

On motion of Bro. J. N. Castle, the M. W. the Grand ☐ was called from labor to refreshment, until 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION, 7 O'CLOCK P. M.

The M. W. the Grand ☐ was called from refreshment to labor. On motion the following delegates were excused from further attend-

ance upon this session of the M. W. the Grand ☐, and the G. Secretary directed to pay them their mileage and per diem:

Morning Star ☐, No. 29, Illustrious ☐, No. 63, Star ☐, No. 62, Temple ☐, No. 59.

Bro. A. C. Smith offered the following report as to time of meeting of the M. W. the Grand ☐, which was recommitted to the committee:

To the M. W. Grand ☐ of the State of Minnesota.

The special committee to whom was referred the resolution fixing the time for the meeting of the next Annual Communication of the Grand ☐, make the following recommendation:

That the resolution adopted at the last session of the Grand ☐, (page 29), requiring Secretaries of Subordinate ☐ to make their returns to the Grand Secretary, on the 1st day of December, be so amended as to read on the first day of January in each year.

A. C. SMITH, } Committee.
E. B. ALLEN. }

Bro. S. E. Adams submitted the following report, which was received and adopted:

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the compilation of the Constitutions of the Grand ☐ of Minnesota, and so much of said address as relates to bringing up the Grand ☐ Registry, beg leave to report, that by virtue of a resolution of this Grand Body, and a communication from the Grand Master to Bro. P. G. M. Pierson, a compilation of the constitutions, resolutions, decisions, and forms of the Grand ☐ of Minnesota, has been made and completed with great carefulness and attention on the part of Bro. Pierson.

That the Register of the members of the Craft within this jurisdiction, has been cursorily examined, and it is found to be brought down to the present session. That this has been a work of great magnitude, requiring in its prosecution close application, untiring patience, and sharp discrimination, and in time more than five months were necessarily consumed in its completion. That the commendations of the Grand Master were very justly bestowed. And, believing that justice demands adequate compensation for labor actually performed, would respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars be appropriated to Bro. P. G. M. Pierson, as full compensation to him for labor on compilation and Register.

SAM. E. ADAMS, }
S. B. FOOT, } Committee.
JOHN MULLIN. }

Bro. G. W. DuBois submitted the following report for the committee, on the death of P. G. M. Moses Sherburne:

The committee to which was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as relates to the character and death of the late Brother Sherburne, beg leave to report, that they have had the same under consideration, and they can in no way better express their views and feelings under this sad bereavement, than in the language of the M. W. Grand Master in his address. They therefore beg leave to report the following:

Resolved, That the remarks of the M. W. Grand Master in his address in reference to the character and death of the late Brother Moses Sherburne, express the sentiments of this Grand ☐.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to prepare a mourning page in the Proceedings of this Grand ☐, inscribed with his name, age, and Masonic rank.

S. Y. McMASTERS, }
GEO. W. DuBois, } Committee.
GEO. L. OTIS. }

On motion of Bro. J. N. Castle, the M. W. the Grand ☐ was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock this evening.

9 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The M. W. the Grand ☐ resumed labor. The subject of adopting the Work as exemplified by the Board of Deputies before the M. W. the Grand ☐, was taken up. After discussion Bro. A. C. Smith offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Work and Lectures as exemplified by the District Deputies, and under their direction before the Most Worshipful Grand ☐ at this session, and amended by this Grand ☐, be adopted as the Work and Lectures of the Grand ☐ of Minnesota, and that all ☐ in this jurisdiction are required to conform thereto, subject to such modifications as have been orally communicated and exemplified by said Board of District Deputies, with the approbation of the M. W. the G. M.; provided that it shall be discretionary with the W. M. of each ☐ to communicate the lectures of each Degree to the candidate from the east, or by questions and answers.

On motion of Bro. D. G. M. R. A. Jones, the M. W. the Grand ☐ was called off to meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

FOURTH DAY.

9 O'CLOCK A. M., JANUARY 15, 1869.

The M. W. the G. ☐ was called from refreshment to labor, M. W. C. W. Nash, G. M., presiding.

Bros. G. A. Camp as G. S. W. R. H. Gove as G. J. W. J. P. Pond as J. S. D. Other G. officers as before.

Minutes of yesterday's Proceedings read and approved.

A bill was presented for recording records of this Grand ☐.

St. Paul, Minn., January 12th, 1869.

The Grand ☐ of Minnesota to Charles H. Manship.

Copying Proceedings of the Grand ☐ of Minnesota

from the year 1856 to 1867, 112,560 words, at 10 cts.

a folio. Legal rates—10 cts. a folio..... \$112 56

Less..... 12 56

This includes the Proceedings of 1867 not entirely completed. \$100 00

On motion of Bro. D. L. How, the same was referred to committee on Secretary's salary.

Bro. W. H. Grant offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Past Grand Officers of this Most Worshipful Grand ☐ who shall attend its Stated Communications, shall receive the same per diem and mileage as Representatives and Officers.

Bro. H. L. Carver offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the R. W. the Grand Secretary, be authorized to procure and furnish a suitable room to properly keep the property and records of the M. W. the Grand ☐, at a cost of not exceeding three hundred dollars per annum, and the said amount, or so much thereof as is necessary, be appropriated for that purpose.

Bro. G. B. Cooley offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That M. W. P. G. M. A. T. C. Pierson be requested to install the Grand Officers of the Grand ☐ this evening at 7 o'clock.

The committee on the G. S. Secretary and G. S. Treasurer's accounts, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

To the M. W. G. ☐ of Minnesota, now in session:

The committee to whom was assigned the reports of the G. S. and G. T., beg leave to report that they have examined the books and accounts of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, and find their accounts as reported to the M. W. Grand ☐, correct.

The finances of the M. W. Grand ☐ are as follows, viz:

In hands of Grand Treasurer:

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|
| Cash..... | \$685 30 | |
| U. S. 5-20 Bonds..... | 4050 00 | |
| Total..... | | \$4735 30 |

In hands of Grand Secretary:

| | | |
|--|----------|-----------|
| Cash..... | \$318 90 | |
| Money paid by Mantorville <input type="checkbox"/> | 435 05 | |
| Total..... | | 753 95 |
| Sum total in hands of G. S. T. and G. S. | | \$5489 25 |

Respectfully submitted,

D. L. HOW,
L. A. HUNTOON, } Committee.
F. A. WELLS.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances, submitted the following reports, which were received and adopted:

To the M. W. the Grand ☐, now in session:

Your committee on appeals and grievances, to whom was referred so much and such parts of the M. W. Grand Master's address, as relates to the matter of Charles Symonds, who was expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, by this Grand ☐ at its Annual Communication, October, A. L. 5860, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully beg leave to report.

It appears from the certified Proceedings of Ancient Landmark ☐, No. 5, forwarded to the M. W. Grand Master, and submitted to us, that at a regular summoned Communication of said ☐, held on the 12th day of December, A. L. 5867, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of Ancient Landmark ☐, No. 5, do most earnestly request the M. W. Grand ☐ to reinstate Mr. Charles Symonds, who was formerly a member of this ☐, to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

It also appears satisfactory to your committee, by consulting with the members of Ancient Landmark ☐, No. 5, and St. Paul ☐, No. 3, and from the address of the M. W. G. M., that the restoring of Mr. Chas. Symonds to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, will greatly promote his welfare and happiness, and will not bring discredit to the Craft.

Your committee therefore recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That Charles Symonds be, and he hereby is, restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

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| G. B. COOLEY, | } Committee. |
| H. L. CARVER, | |
| S. B. FOOT, | |
| JNO. S. PASHLEY, | |
| F. M. CROSBY. | |

Your committee on appeals and grievances, have had under consideration the matter of the appeal of Bro. Wm. J. Parsons against the decision of North Star □, No. 23, on the trial of Bro. George E. Kelley, for unma-sonic conduct within this jurisdiction, and have examined the papers transmitted to this Grand □.

It appears from the papers in the matter, that charges were preferred against Bro. George E. Kelley by Bro. Parsons, in said □, upon which said Kelley was tried and acquitted by a unanimous vote of the □, and against the decision of said □ Bro. Parsons appeals to this Grand □.

It does not appear from the papers and proceedings in the matter, that Bro. Kelley was served with a notice and copy of the appeal, as required by rule eleventh of the trial code.

The grounds of appeal alleged by Bro. Parsons, are as follows :

1st. "That all the proceedings after the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges on file, were irregular and contrary to Ma-sonic law and usage."

2d. "That there was *no evidence* whatever before the □ adduced upon the trial, upon which that body could authoritatively pronounce upon the guilt or innocence of the accused."

Your committee are of the opinion that the appellant's grounds of ap-
peal are untenable.

Your committee believe that the appeal of Bro. Parsons ought to be dis-
missed, and therefore offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That the matter of the appeal of Bro. Wm. J. Parsons be, and the same hereby is, dismissed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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| G. B. COOLEY, | } Committee. |
| H. L. CARVER, | |
| S. B. FOOT, | |
| JNO. S. PASHLEY, | |
| F. M. CROSBY. | |

The committee on the time for holding the Annual Communications, submitted the following amended report, which was adopted :

The committee on the subject of the Grand Annual Communications, to whom was recommended the report and action of the Grand □ in regard to returns of Subordinate □, would respectfully report the same back to the Grand □ without amendment.

The committee further report that section seventy-five, title first, part second, of Grand □ Regulations be amended by inserting in the second line the word "second" before the word "Tuesday," so that it will read when amended as follows :

Part Second General Regulations, Title 1st, Sec. 75.—The Grand □ shall meet annual-ly in the city of St. Paul, on the second Tuesday after the first Monday in January, at which meeting the Grand Officers shall be selected and installed, and all matters affect-
ing the Craft in this jurisdiction, shall be considered and acted upon. Special Com-munications may be held at any other time, on the requisition of the Grand Master ; but no business of legislation shall be transacted, or change of the constitutions, regulations or rules of the Grand □ or Craft, shall be made, except at the Grand Annual Com-munication.

That Secretaries of Subordinate □ be required to make their returns to the G. S. S., on the 1st day of January in each year, the first return to include the time from the date of last returns, and to make them up to the 1st day of January, A. S. 5870, and so on, from year to year.

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| A. C. SMITH, | } Committee. |
| E. B. ALLEN, | |
| C. C. COMEE. | |

The committee on the O. A. Hadley matter, submitted the following report, which was adopted :

To the M.: W.: the Grand [] of the State of Minnesota :

Your committee on the matter of the expulsion of O. A. Hadley, submit the following report :

That your committee find the fact to be that said O. A. Hadley, prior to the session of the Grand [], at which he was expelled, was notified by the M.: W.: Grand Master, that the charges made against him would be laid before said Grand [] for its action, and said O. A. Hadley did not appear in answer to said notification. That a committee was appointed to investigate said charges by said Grand [], who reported that the charges were sustained by evidence offered to them.

That owing to the fact that the Grand [] records have been destroyed by fire, your committee are unable to ascertain what evidence was taken by said committee, but have no doubt the evidence justified the report and the subsequent action of the Grand [] thereon.

That from evidence before your committee, we have no doubt that said Hadley was notified of the time and place of taking the evidence on which the Grand [] based its action, and of the charge made against him ; and that the action of the Grand [] was in all respects regular.

Respectfully submitted.

F. M. CROSBY, }
R. A. JONES. } Committee.

The committee on the residue of the M.: W.: the Grand Master's address, submitted the following report, which was adopted :

Your committee to whom was referred those portions of the M.: W.: Grand Master's address which have not been submitted to standing or special committees, beg leave to report, that they cordially endorse the high and truly Masonic sentiments contained in those portions of the address so referred.

While rigidly defending and enforcing the Ancient Landmarks, as these relate to the details of organization and Masonic Work, we should look far beyond these to the essential, underlying principles of speculative Masonry. "Charity is," indeed, "the corner-stone in the Masonic edifice." Brotherly love, relief, and truth, are the tenets of our profession. Our symbolic ritual inculcates at every point the great duty of universal benevolence.

We have the selection of our own material for our Masonic edifice ; the fault will be our own if the temple rise not beautiful in the perfect symmetry of its moral proportions.

Let the rough ashlar be squared and fashioned in the quarry before ever it is allowed a place in the north-east corner of the edifice. In every community the name of Mason should be synonymous with all that is large hearted, disinterested, noble and pure.

Let us discountenance all profanity and excess. Let evil speaking be put away from us, with all malice, and let us be kind one to another, tender hearted, forbearing, and forgiving one another. Let us be courteous and affable in our intercourse with each other and with the world. Thus we will realize the great aims of our Institution, abounding in that divine grace of charity so earnestly recommended to us in the concluding portion of the M.: W.: Grand Master's address.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. DuBois, }
RICHARD A. JONES, } Committee.
ALFRED E. AMES. }

The committee on preparing a Masonic history, presented the following report, which was adopted :

To the M.: W.: G.: of Minnesota :

The committee to whom that portion of the address of the M.: W.: Grand Master, relating to the subject of preparing a history of the introduction and progress of Masonry in the State of Minnesota, would respectfully report, that they concur with the recommendation of the M.: W.: Grand Master.

Although but sixteen years have passed since the organization of this Grand ☐, yet eight of the Subordinates have lost by fire either the whole or part of their records. By death and removal there are but few of the original members of several of the ☐ remaining.

Again, at this session of the Grand ☐, the largest in attendance in proportion to the number of Subordinates since 1857, there have been but two of the original members present. Hence we are reminded that if the history of the introduction of Masonry in this State is to be made up from original archives, or from living participants, the work must be speedily commenced, and therefore offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That it is the desire of this Grand ☐ that the history of the introduction and progress of Masonry in the State of Minnesota should be made up and placed in the archives of the Grand ☐, for future action.

Resolved, That said history should embrace the history of the organization of each Subordinate ☐.

Resolved, That the M.: W.: G.: M.: is hereby authorized and requested to appoint some one as historiographer, to collect and write out the history of Masonry in Minnesota, as contemplated in the foregoing resolutions.

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| A. T. C. PIERSON, | } Committee. |
| A. J. PHELPS, | |
| CHAS. G. AYRES. | |

The Committee on G.: S.: salary, submitted the following report and recommendations, which were adopted :

The committee to whom was referred that portion of the R.: W.: the Grand Master's address as relates to the salary of the R.: W.: the Grand Secretary, report as follows :

That since the last session of the M.: W.: the G.: ☐, the duties of the R.: W.: the Grand Secretary have been very arduous, and have included a large amount of extra labor, owing to the loss by fire of the greater portion of the records and property of the M.: W.: the Grand ☐, and that the same have been diligently and faithfully performed.

Your committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions :

Resolved, By the M.: W.: the Grand ☐, that the thanks of this ☐ are tendered to R.: W.: the Grand Secretary, Bro. Wm. S. Combs, for the faithful, patient, and efficient discharge of his duties during the past Masonic year.

Resolved, The M.: W.: the Grand ☐ appropriate the sum of \$500.00 to Bro. W. S. Combs, for services as R.: W.: Grand Secretary, since the last session of the M.: W.: the Grand ☐, and the same sum be appropriated for services of the Grand Secretary for the ensuing Masonic year.

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| H. L. CARVER, | } Committee. |
| H. W. BINGHAM, | |
| W. E. CUNDY. | |

The committee on Ancient Landmarks made the following report, which was accepted :

To the M.: W.: the Grand ☐ of Minnesota :

The committee on "Ancient Landmarks," have had the various subjects referred to it, under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report :

1st. On the subject of the removal of Harmony ☐, No. 43, from the town of "Enterprise" to the town of "Lewiston," the action of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, is fully approved.

2d. Your committee would recommend an amendment to Sec. 58, title

9, of the Constitution of the Grand ☐, by striking out subdivision 5, relating to "the duties of the Grand Master."

3d. On the subject of a *uniform code* of By-Laws. Your committee are of the opinion that no injury will result from the present practice in relation to By-Laws of Subordinate ☐. That the largest liberty should be allowed to Subordinate ☐ in this matter, consistent with the rights, forms, and duties of the Grand ☐, and that they should not be restricted further than to avoid conflict with any of the constitutional rules and edicts of the Grand ☐. That centralization in, or unmasonic exercise of form by the Grand ☐ in non-essential matters not necessary for the full preservation of the Ancient Landmarks and rituals of the Order, should not be encouraged.

Your committee are not opposed to a uniform set of By-Laws for all Subordinate ☐, but they do believe it would be better to allow each ☐ to exercise its own judgment in the matter, taking into consideration different interests in different localities, than for this Grand ☐ to attempt to enforce uniformity. The committee are therefore of the opinion that no action is required at the hands of the Grand ☐ on this subject, believing as your committee do, that a Subordinate ☐ has an absolute right to adopt, amend, or repeal any by-law it may deem proper for the guidance of its members, providing it does not contravene any of the constitutional rules and regulations of the Grand ☐, or seek to infringe on the Ancient Landmarks of the Order.

4th. On the subject of changing section 88 of title 4 of the miscellaneous regulations, page 30, the committee would recommend that the same be amended by striking out all after the word "installed" in the second line, to and including the word "jurisdiction," so that when amended it will read as follows:

Sec. 88. Past Masters to be recognized by this Grand ☐ as such, are those who have been duly elected and installed. Provided, however, that this provision shall not affect the standing of such brethren, as have been recognized as Past Masters by this Grand ☐, at its previous Communications.

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| A. C. SMITH, | } Committee. |
| G. A. CAMP, | |
| SAM. LORD. | |

Bro. G. A. Camp offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the amendment recommended by the committee on Ancient Landmarks, to Sec. 88 of the miscellaneous regulations of this Grand ☐ be, and the same are hereby adopted.

The roll of ☐ being called upon the foregoing resolution, the same was adopted, 131 voting aye, 21 nay.

The special committee on pay of District Deputies, submitted the following report, which was accepted and adopted.

To the M. W. the Grand ☐ of Minnesota.

Your special committee to whom was referred that portion of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, as related to allowances for services of District Deputies, etc., beg leave to report that by the action of the last Grand ☐, the M. W. Grand Master was authorized to appoint three or more District Deputies, as he might deem most expedient, for the dissemination of the Work to be approved by this Grand ☐, and for such services, they to be paid the same mileage and per diem as the members of the Grand ☐ when so attending.

In accordance with the above action of the Grand ☐ we find that the M. W. Grand Master has appointed five District Deputies, and assigned to each a specific jurisdiction, and for their services during the past year they have been paid the sum of thirteen hundred and eight dollars and fifteen cents.

We would recommend that the District Deputies be required to make

an annual report to the Grand ☐, stating specifically the ☐ they have visited, and the condition of each ☐.

J. C. BRADEN,
I. B. CUMMINGS, } Committee.
J. H. THOMPSON.

On motion of Bro. R. A. Jones, Bro.'s E. D. B. Porter and J. C. Smith were appointed additional members of the committee on ☐ U. . D. .

The committee on ☐ U. . D. . presented the following report, which was adopted:

To the M. . W. . the Grand ☐ of Minnesota.

Your committee to whom was referred ☐ U. . D. . beg leave to report.

We have examined the records, papers and report of work done, heard testimony in relation thereto, and recommend that charters be granted to the following ☐ to wit:

Minneiska ☐, at Minneiska, Wabasha County; Brownsville ☐, at Brownsville, Houston County; Eureka ☐, at Leroy, Mower County; Mystic Circle ☐, at Houston, Houston County; Lansing ☐, at Lansing, Mower County; Tuscan ☐, at Waseca, Waseca County; Forest City ☐, at Forest City, Meeker County; Paynesville ☐, at Paynesville, Stearns County.

J. N. CASTLE,
W. T. RIGBY, } Committee.
J. H. SNYDER.

Supplemental report of committee on ☐ U. . D. ., which was adopted:

To the M. . W. . Grand ☐ of Minnesota.

Your committee on Work of ☐ U. . D. ., would respectfully submit the following supplementary report:

That they have examined the records and papers of Joppa ☐, located at Garden City, Blue Earth County, and Mystic Star ☐, located at Rushford, Fillmore County, and believing that the interests of the Craft would be subserved thereby, would respectfully recommend that Charters be granted.

E. D. B. PORTER, } Committee.
J. C. SMITH.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the petition of the officers and members of Faribault ☐ No. 53, respectfully report:

That, whereas, Faribault ☐ No. 53, fully represents the membership of the old Faribault ☐ No. 9. Therefore, we recommend that the petition be so far granted as that the title and ☐ No. of Faribault ☐ No. 53 be changed to Faribault ☐ No. 9, according to request of said petitioners.

W. H. GRANT,
L. E. THOMPSON, } Committee.
A. W. BANGS.

Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, for the committee on Foreign Correspondence, read their report, and on motion of Bro. H. L. Carver, the report of the committee was received and ordered printed with Proceedings.

R. . W. . W. T. Rigby offered the following:

Resolved, That the M. . W. . G. . M. . be authorized to draw a warrant to make such compensation to the committee on Foreign Correspondence as the custom of this Grand ☐ warrants, upon the completion of this report presented this session.

The committee on pay roll submitted the following report, which, upon motion, was received and adopted :

PAY ROLL OF SUBORDINATE LODGES.

| NAMES OF LODGES. | Number. | No. Days. | Per Diem. | Mileage. | Total. | Am't Paid. Pac. I. O. | To WHOM PAID. |
|------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| St. John's..... | 1 | 4 | \$12 00 | \$ 3 00 | \$15 00 | \$ 60 50 | W. G. Brunson. |
| Catact..... | 2 | 4 | 12 00 | 1 00 | 13 00 | 113 50 | M. W. Getchell. |
| St. Paul..... | 3 | 4 | 12 00 | ..... | 12 00 | 69 50 | W. H. Grant. |
| Hennepin..... | 4 | 4 | 12 00 | 1 00 | 13 00 | 175 00 | H. L. Rooker. |
| Ancient Landmark..... | 5 | 4 | 12 00 | ..... | 12 00 | 125 50 | J. P. Pond. |
| Dakota..... | 7 | 4 | 12 00 | 5 00 | 17 00 | 53 50 | F. M. Crosby. |
| Red Wing..... | 8 | 4 | 12 00 | 8 00 | 20 00 | 81 00 | S. B. Foot. |
| Mantorville..... | 11 | 4 | 12 00 | 11 80 | 23 80 | 37 00 | S. Lord. |
| Mankato..... | 12 | 4 | 12 00 | 8 00 | 20 00 | 58 00 | C. A. Chapman. |
| Wapahasa..... | 14 | 4 | 12 00 | 14 00 | 26 00 | 44 00 | B. Almy. |
| Monticello..... | 16 | 4 | 12 00 | 6 00 | 18 00 | 32 50 | T. C. Shapleigh. |
| Hokah..... | 17 | 4 | 12 00 | 22 40 | 34 40 | 42 50 | E. Thompson. |
| Winona..... | 18 | 4 | 12 00 | 16 60 | 28 60 | 118 00 | I. B. Cummings. |
| Minneapolis..... | 19 | 4 | 12 00 | 1 00 | 13 00 | 121 50 | J. H. Thompson. |
| Caledonia..... | 20 | 4 | 12 00 | 25 40 | 33 50 | 33 50 | W. F. Dunbar. |
| Rochester..... | 21 | 4 | 12 00 | 13 00 | 25 00 | 132 50 | R. H. Gove. |
| Pleasant Grove..... | 22 | 4 | 12 00 | 14 00 | 26 00 | 255 50 | W. H. Mills. |
| North Star..... | 23 | 4 | 12 00 | 7 50 | 19 50 | 49 00 | L. W. Collins. |
| Wilton..... | 24 | 3 | 9 00 | 10 70 | 19 70 | 25 00 | C. C. Comes. |
| Western Star..... | 26 | 4 | 12 00 | 15 40 | 18 50 | 18 50 | H. D. Brown. |
| Blue Earth Valley..... | 27 | 4 | 12 00 | 15 00 | 26 00 | 26 00 | D. P. Weir. |
| Clearwater..... | 28 | 4 | 12 00 | 7 50 | 19 50 | 28 50 | T. Tollington. |
| Morning Star..... | 29 | 3 | 9 00 | 25 60 | 26 00 | 26 00 | J. P. Berry. |
| Anoka..... | 30 | 4 | 12 00 | 3 00 | 15 00 | 48 00 | W. Cundy. |
| King Hiram..... | 31 | 4 | 12 00 | 5 00 | 17 00 | 18 50 | J. S. Pashley. |
| Sakatah..... | 32 | 4 | 12 00 | 9 50 | 21 50 | 21 50 | A. Wait. |
| Star in the East..... | 33 | 4 | 12 00 | 7 10 | 19 10 | 54 50 | H. J. Lewis. |
| Oriental..... | 34 | 4 | 12 00 | 9 00 | 21 00 | 30 50 | C. Parks. |
| Mount Moriah..... | 35 | 4 | 12 00 | 5 00 | 17 00 | 57 50 | J. L. Powers. |
| Preston..... | 36 | 4 | 12 00 | 22 50 | 34 50 | 101 50 | J. C. Braden. |
| Mystic Tie..... | 37 | 4 | 12 00 | 15 00 | 27 00 | 58 00 | O. Morehouse. |
| Washington..... | 38 | 4 | 12 00 | 12 00 | 22 00 | 22 00 | J. A. Garver. |
| Fidelity..... | 39 | 4 | 12 00 | 12 00 | 24 00 | 56 50 | J. C. Smith. |
| Carnelian..... | 40 | 4 | 12 00 | 12 00 | 24 00 | 62 00 | C. G. Ayres. |
| Hermion..... | 41 | 4 | 12 00 | 12 50 | 12 50 | 12 50 | A. J. Grover. |
| Hope..... | 42 | 4 | 12 00 | 12 00 | 24 00 | 34 00 | G. K. Gilbert. |
| Harmony..... | 43 | 4 | 12 00 | 16 60 | 28 60 | 36 50 | L. Brainard. |
| King Solomon..... | 44 | 4 | 12 00 | 3 00 | 15 00 | 43 50 | D. L. How. |
| Union..... | 45 | 4 | 12 00 | 6 30 | 18 30 | 35 00 | A. W. Bangs. |
| Evergreen..... | 46 | 4 | 12 00 | 15 30 | 27 30 | 30 50 | R. B. Kellam. |
| Concord..... | 47 | 4 | 12 00 | 8 00 | 19 50 | 19 50 | M. B. Odel. |
| Social..... | 48 | 4 | 12 00 | 4 50 | 16 50 | 60 00 | H. W. Bingham. |
| Rising Sun..... | 49 | .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 00 | G. L. Officer. |
| Watertown..... | 50 | 4 | 12 00 | 5 20 | 17 20 | 42 50 | E. Hainlin. |
| Acacia..... | 51 | 4 | 12 00 | 2 00 | 14 00 | 25 50 | J. S. Norris. |
| Cannon River..... | 52 | 4 | 12 00 | 7 00 | 19 00 | 40 00 | E. Russell. |
| Faribault..... | 53 | 4 | 12 00 | 7 10 | 19 10 | 45 50 | John Mullen. |
| Nicollet..... | 54 | 4 | 12 00 | 7 00 | 19 00 | 45 50 | T. Montgomery. |
| Zion..... | 55 | 4 | 12 00 | 7 00 | 19 00 | 20 50 | F. S. Eddy. |
| Meridian..... | 56 | 4 | 12 00 | 16 00 | 28 60 | 50 00 | W. R. Edwards. |
| Blue Earth City..... | 57 | 4 | 12 00 | 16 00 | 25 00 | 25 00 | J. B. Wakefield. |
| Spring Valley..... | 58 | 4 | 12 00 | 12 00 | 21 50 | 21 50 | W. W. Williams. |
| Temple..... | 59 | 3 | 9 00 | 15 00 | 11 00 | 11 00 | C. B. Ames. |
| Star in the West..... | 60 | .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 00 | G. L. Officer. |
| Ashlar..... | 61 | 4 | 12 00 | 13 90 | 25 90 | 46 00 | L. W. Needham. |
| Star..... | 62 | 3 | 9 00 | 6 00 | 15 00 | 33 00 | E. N. McGarry. |
| Illustrious..... | 63 | 3 | 9 00 | 18 50 | 27 50 | 42 00 | F. A. Wells. |
| Chain Lake..... | 64 | 4 | 12 00 | 18 50 | 21 50 | 21 50 | C. A. Lounsberry. |
| Golden Rule..... | 65 | 4 | 12 00 | 4 00 | 16 00 | 31 50 | L. A. Huntton. |
| Madelia..... | 66 | 4 | 12 00 | 12 00 | 8 00 | 8 00 | J. D. Furber. |
| Corinthian..... | 67 | 4 | 12 00 | 2 70 | 14 70 | 44 50 | H. C. Wing. |
| Total..... | | | | | \$1205 30 | | |

* Not paid.

PAY ROLL OF GRAND OFFICERS AND PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

| NAMES. | No. Days. | Per Diem. | Mileage. | Total. | To Whom Paid. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|-------------------|
| M. W. C. W. Nash, G. M. | 4 | \$12 00 | ..... | \$12 00 | C. W. Nash. |
| R. W. R. A. Jones, D. G. M. | 4 | 12 00 | \$13 00 | 25 00 | R. A. Jones. |
| R. W. S. R. Merrill, G. G. W. | 4 | 12 00 | 12 00 | 24 00 | S. R. Merrill. |
| R. W. S. Y. Hyde, G. J. W. | 4 | 12 00 | 13 60 | 25 60 | S. Y. Hyde. |
| R. W. G. L. Otis, G. T. | 4 | 12 00 | ..... | 12 00 | G. L. Otis. |
| R. W. W. S. Combs, G. S. | 4 | 12 00 | ..... | 12 00 | W. S. Combs. |
| W. S. Y. McMasters, G. C. | 4 | 12 00 | ..... | 12 00 | S. Y. McMasters. |
| W. G. M. Tousley, G. M. | 4 | 12 00 | 6 30 | 18 30 | G. M. Tousley. |
| W. O. L. Becknell, G. S. B. | 4 | 12 00 | 4 50 | 16 50 | O. L. Becknell. |
| W. J. N. Castle, G. S. B. | 4 | 12 00 | 3 00 | 15 00 | J. N. Castle. |
| W. E. A. Groff, S. G. D. | 4 | 12 00 | 1 00 | 13 00 | E. A. Groff. |
| W. H. L. Carver, S. G. S. | 4 | 12 00 | ..... | 12 00 | H. L. Carver. |
| W. L. W. Fulsom, Jr., G. S. | 4 | 12 00 | 7 00 | 19 00 | L. W. Fulsom. |
| W. A. Richardson, G. T. | 4 | 12 00 | ..... | 12 00 | A. Richardson. |
| W. E. P. Barnum, Dep. 1st D. | 4 | 12 00 | 20 00 | 32 00 | E. P. Barnum. |
| W. E. D. B. Porter, " 2d " | 4 | 12 00 | 9 00 | 21 00 | E. D. B. Porter. |
| W. C. N. Daniels, " 3d " | 4 | 12 00 | 7 10 | 19 10 | C. N. Daniels. |
| W. H. A. Billings, " 4th " | 4 | 12 00 | 22 50 | 34 50 | H. A. Billings. |
| W. J. E. Finch, " 5th " | 4 | 12 00 | 6 00 | 18 00 | J. E. Finch. |
| M. W. A. T. C. Pierson, P. G. M. | 4 | 12 00 | ..... | 12 00 | A. T. C. Pierson. |
| M. W. A. E. Ames, P. G. M. | 1 | 3 00 | 1 00 | 4 00 | A. E. Ames. |
| M. W. G. W. Prescott, P. G. M. | 1 | 3 00 | ..... | 3 00 | G. W. Prescott. |
| R. W. L. E. Thompson, P. D. G. M. | 4 | 12 00 | ..... | 12 00 | L. E. Thompson. |
| R. W. W. T. Rigby, P. D. G. M. | 4 | 12 00 | 7 50 | 19 50 | W. T. Rigby. |
| R. W. S. E. Adams, P. S. G. W. | 4 | 12 00 | 6 00 | 18 00 | S. E. Adams. |
| R. W. G. B. Cooley, P. S. G. W. | 4 | 12 00 | 11 80 | 23 80 | G. B. Cooley. |
| R. W. A. J. Phelps, P. J. G. W. | 4 | 12 00 | 12 00 | 24 00 | A. J. Phelps. |
| R. W. G. Bradley, P. J. G. W. | 4 | 3 00 | 4 00 | 4 00 | G. Bradley. |
| R. W. A. C. Smith, P. J. G. W. | 4 | 12 00 | 12 50 | 24 50 | A. C. Smith. |
| Total..... | | | | 497 80 | |

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY, }
G. K. GILBERT, } Committee.
J. C. SMITH. }

Committee on Ancient Landmarks submitted the following report, which was adopted :

To the M. W. G. of Minnesota :

Your committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, appointed at the last session of this Grand ☐, to whom was referred the following resolution on page 43, printed proceedings :

Resolved, "That the granting of a charter to open a new ☐ does not demit the members thereof from the ☐ to which they formerly belonged,"

Have had the same under consideration, and report the same as correct, and recommend the adoption of the same.

W. H. GRANT, }
J. S. NORRIS. } Committee.

Bro. A. C. Smith offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ancient Landmarks :

Resolved, That in localities where ☐ exercise concurrent jurisdiction, when an applicant for the degrees has been rejected by one ☐ after the required probation, he is at liberty to renew his application to another ☐ exercising such concurrent jurisdiction.

The Committee on loss of G. . . property, submitted the following report, which was adopted :

To the M. . W. . the Grand [] of Minnesota :

Your committee to whom was referred so much of the M. . W. . Grand Master's address as related to the loss of property by fire, relating to this M. . W. . Grand [], would most respectfully report—

That we would recommend the suggestion of the R. . W. . G. . Sec. that 1000 copies of the Proceedings of this M. . W. . Grand [] from the time of its organization up to and including the present Communication, be reprinted. Provided the same can be done at a cost not exceeding \$1500. We would also recommend that the R. . W. . G. . Sec. be and is hereby instructed to extend a vote of thanks to the I. O. O. F., of this city for the generous use of their Hall by the several Masonic bodies while temporarily deprived of their's by the late fire, and append the following letter from Joseph Lewis, Recording Secretary, tendering the use of their hall :

I. O. O. F.

LODGE ROOM ST. PAUL LODGE No. 2, Saint Paul, Minn., April 21, 1868.

M. . W. . G. . M. . C. W. Nash :

DEAR SIR:—At a regular meeting of this Lodge, held this evening, a unanimous resolution was adopted tendering the use of this Lodge room to the several bodies of the Masonic Order, until such time as will enable the Several Blue Lodges, R. . A. . Chapter, Commandery, and Encampment, to permanently fix themselves, and the Recording Secretary was instructed to transmit to you officially, the passage of said resolution.

In compliance with said instructions it gives me the pleasure of tendering to your honorable bodies the free use of said Lodge Room until such time as the Masonic Order, over which you preside, may be enabled to make arrangements for permanent location.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOSEPH LEWIS,
Recording Sec'y.

[SEAL.]

The certificate of thanks of the G. . S. . to the Phoenix Insurance Co., of Hartford, for their prompt adjustment of the loss, is hereby approved.

| | |
|----------------|--------------|
| S. J. BARLOW, | } Committee. |
| E. A. GROFF, | |
| L. W. COLLINS. | |

Brother A. C. Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to cause to print such additional copies of past and present Proceedings of this Grand [] as may be subscribed and paid for by members of Subordinate Lodges, prior to printing the same.

Bro. A. C. Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That 200 copies of the Proceedings of this session of the G. . [] be printed in the usual manner, for distribution, with the understanding that the expense will only be for paper, press-work, folding and stitching.

On motion the following delegates to this M. . W. . Grand [], were excused from further attendance at this Grand Communication :

Bro. Braden, of Preston [] ; Bro. Edwards, of Meridian [] ; Bro. Thompson, of Hokah [] ; Bro. Dunbar, of Caledonia [], No. 20 ; Bro. Morehouse, of Mystic Tie [], No. 37 ; Bro. Gove, of Rochester [], No. 21 ; Bro. Brunson, of St. Johns [], No. 1 ; Bro. Pashley, of Union [], No. 45.

M. W. C. W. Nash, G. M., announced the following appointed officers :

W. Rev. S. Y. McMasters, St. Paul,.....G. C.
 W. F. M. Crosby, Hastings,.....G. M.
 W. J. H. Snyder, St. Peter,.....G. Swd. B.
 W. A. B. Webber, Owatonna,.....G. Std. B.
 W. D. L. Howe, Shakopee,.....G. S. D.
 W. J. H. Thompson, Minneapolis,.....G. J. D.
 W. Charles G. Ayers, Lake City,.....G. P.
 W. S. J. Barlow, Rochester,.....S. G. S.
 W. L. A. Huntoon, Lakeland,.....J. G. S.
 W. A. Richardson, St. Paul,.....G. T.

On motion of Bro. R. H. Gove, the Grand ☐ was called from labor to refreshment until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

The M. W. the Grand ☐ was called from refreshment to labor. Bro. C. R. Ames offered the following resolution, which did not prevail :

Resolved, That one representative of a ☐ under dispensation, when present at the meeting of the Grand ☐, shall be entitled to the same pay and expenses as those of chartered ☐.

The committee on Masonic Jurisprudence submitted the following report, which was adopted :

To the M. W. the Grand ☐, now in session :

Your committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the following resolution, respectfully report that they have had the same under consideration, and recommend that it be adopted :

Resolved, That in localities where ☐ exercise concurrent jurisdiction, when an applicant for the Degrees has been rejected by one ☐, after the required probation, he is at liberty to renew his application to either ☐ exercising such concurrent jurisdiction.

W. H. GRANT,
 L. E. THOMPSON, } Committee.
 A. W. BANGS.

The Committee on Grand Secretary's salary submitted the following report, which was adopted :

The committee on Secretary's salary to which was referred the bill of Charles H. Manship for copying Proceedings of the Grand ☐ of Minnesota, from the year 1856 to 1867, respectfully report the same as correct, and recommend that an order be drawn on the Grand Treasurer for the amount.

H. L. CARVER,
 H. W. BINGHAM, } Committee.
 W. E. CUNDY.

The M. W. the G. M. C. W. Nash, presented the following decisions :

Brethren of the Grand ☐.

In compliance with the resolution of the Grand ☐ of Minnesota, passed at its session of 1867, I herewith submit a report of the decisions made by me during the past year.

Query 1. Does a sentence of expulsion, made by a Subordinate ☐, op-

erate fully before such sentence of expulsion is reported to the Grand ☐, and approved by that body?

Ans. It does.

Query 2. If an applicant reside out of the jurisdiction of the ☐ in which his petition is offered, and this fact is afterwards ascertained, what action should be taken with the petition?

Ans. The petition should be dismissed as soon as the fact is made known. It is not necessary to have a ballot.

Query 3. Can the Master of a ☐ demit during his term of office?

Ans. No.

Query 4. The ballot is passed on the petition of a candidate, and he is elected. At a subsequent meeting, objection is made by a member of the ☐, to the initiation of the candidate. Can the W. M. initiate him?

Ans. The power is in the W. M. He must take the responsibility. If he initiate the candidate, he can be dealt with if he do wrong. As a rule, a master should refuse to initiate if any member objects to the candidate.

Query 5. Can a ☐ be lawfully opened, and work done in the absence of the Master and Warden and all past Masters.

Ans. No. A ☐ opened in the absence of the Master and both Wardens, and all past Masters, would be unlawful, and all work would be illegal and void.

Query 6. Should the degrees of Masonry be conferred upon a candidate who cannot either read or write?

Ans. No.

Query 7. Can an officer resign, after he has been installed.

Ans. No. After an officer has been duly elected and installed, he cannot resign, but holds his office till his successor has been elected and installed.

Query 8. Can a non-affiliated Mason receive Masonic burial.

Ans. He can not—our Grand ☐ Constitution declares—“Any Mason who does not contribute to the funds, or belong to some ☐, shall not be entitled to join in procession—to receive assistance, or Masonic burial.”

C. W. NASH, *Grand Master.*

On motion the decisions of the M. W. the G. M. were received and referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence submitted the following Report, which was received and adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota :

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the decisions of the M. W. G. Master during the past year, having had the same under consideration, report that they find the following decisions to be correct and in accordance with Masonic usage.

1st. If an applicant reside out of the jurisdiction of the ☐ in which his petition is offered, and this fact is afterwards ascertained, what action should be taken with the petition?

Ans. The petition should be dismissed as soon as this fact is made known. It is not necessary to have a ballot.

2. Can a Master of a ☐ demit during his term of office?

Ans. No.

3. The ballot is passed on the petition of a candidate, and he is elected. At a subsequent meeting, objection is made by a member of the ☐ to the initiation of the candidate. Can the W. M. initiate him?

Ans. The power is in the W. M. He must take the responsibility. If he initiate the candidate he can be dealt with if he do wrong. As a rule a Master should refuse to initiate if any member objects to the candidate.

Your committee are of the opinion that the correct rule in such cases is found in answer 8—printed decisions, approved by this Grand ☐, on page 51.

4. Can a ☐ be lawfully opened and work done in the absence of the Master and Wardens, and all Past Masters?

Ans. No. A ☐ opened in the absence of the Master and both Wardens and all Past Masters, would be unlawful, and all work would be illegal and void.

5. Can an officer resign after he has been installed?

Ans. No. After an officer has been duly elected and installed, he can not resign, but holds his office till his successor has been elected and installed.

6. Can a non-affiliated Mason receive Masonic burial?

Ans. He cannot. Our Grand ☐ Constitution declares, any Mason who does not contribute to the funds or belong to some ☐ shall not be entitled to join in processions—to receive assistance or Masonic burial.

Your committee also report the following decision to be incorrect:

Does a sentence of expulsion made by a Subordinate ☐, operate fully before such sentence of expulsion is reported to the Grand ☐, and approved by that body?

Ans. It does.

It was, as your committee were informed by the M.: W.: Grand Master, made hastily from an examination of section 36, Grand ☐ Constitution, as it is published, which provides that a ☐ may pronounce sentence of expulsion, which shall be final unless appealed from within six months of the knowledge of the sentence, and reversed or modified, on such appeal, by the Grand ☐. This was the provision of the original constitution. *Rule nine*, however, of the trial code, which was subsequently adopted, and is also a part of the Constitution, and to which his attention was not called, provides that *expulsion* shall operate as *suspension only*, until the affirmance of the Grand ☐ shall be obtained. *Rule 16* of the trial code, which was adopted at the same time as *rule nine*, provides, that all provisions of this Constitution conflicting with the foregoing rules and regulations, are hereby repealed.

Your committee are therefore of the opinion that expulsion by the Subordinate ☐ operates as *suspension only* until the affirmance of the Grand ☐ shall be obtained.

The committee on Ancient Landmarks submitted the following report, which was adopted:

To the M.: W.: Grand ☐ of Minnesota:

Your committee on Ancient Landmarks, appointed at the last session, to whom was referred the following resolution: (Page 46, printed Proceedings,)

“Resolved, That no charter shall be issued to any ☐ U.: D.:, until the W.: M.: shall certify that he has definite information that every charter member thereof has been regularly demitted from the ☐ with which he has been previously affiliated.”

Report that they have had the same under consideration, and recommend that it be indefinitely postponed.

W. H. GRANT, } Committee.
GEO. L. OTIS. }

Bro. S. R. Merrill offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to consider and report within what distance of each other ☐ shall be hereafter chartered.

M.: W.: C. W. Nash appointed Bros. S. R. Merrill, F. M. Crosby, Geo. A. Camp, such Committee.

Bro. J. H. Thompson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all applications to Subordinate ☐ shall state whether or not the applicant for degrees or membership has applied elsewhere for the same.

The following resolution was offered by Bro. Grant:

Resolved, That the Past Grand officers and members of the Grand ☐,

who shall attend its stated Communications, at its regular Communication, shall receive the same per diem and mileage as representatives and officers, which was adopted.

Bro. Lochren offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the report of the special committee upon Landmark nine, which appears on pages 23 and 24 of the printed Proceedings of the last Communication of this Grand ☐, be taken up and adopted.

Bro. Carver offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Grand Sec. be requested to have repaired the regalia of the M. W. the Grand ☐, and if thought advisable by the M. W. Grand Master, new jewels be obtained for use of Grand officers.

The special committee on Jurisdiction of ☐, submitted the following report, which was adopted :

To the Most Worthy the Grand ☐ of Minnesota :

Your committee to whom was referred the resolution relating to the distance from each other at which ☐ shall be chartered, respectfully report, that they deem the subject referred to them, of great importance, and one demanding much consideration: that the chartering of ☐ near to each other, excepting in those places where there is a numerous population, will result in the admission to our Fraternity of members which will not reflect the highest credit upon our Order. And in the time given us to consider this subject, we find it difficult to agree upon any recommendation which is satisfactory to ourselves. We therefore ask until the next annual Communication of this Grand ☐ to report thereon.

All which is respectfully submitted.

S. R. MERRILL, }
F. M. CROSBY, } Committee.
GEO. A. CAMP. }

Bro. F. M. Crosby offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That a list of the ☐ in this jurisdiction, and the names of the elective officers thereof, be printed with the Proceedings of this Communication of the M. W. the Grand ☐ of the State of Minnesota.

Bro. A. T. C. Pierson offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That whereas the Grand ☐ of Minnesota recognizes the doctrine that in a State, Territory, or Republic, where no Grand ☐ exists, three or more chartered ☐ may form a Grand ☐, therefore this Grand ☐ welcome into the sisterhood of Grand ☐, that of Nova Scotia.

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master is hereby requested to appoint a representative near the Grand ☐ of Nova Scotia, and request of its Grand Master a like appointment.

On motion of Bro. H. L. Carver,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand ☐ be tendered to Bros. Chas. Etheridge, Geo. C. Mott, Wm. R. Nobles, Wm. Wilson and Ossian E. Dodge, for the music they furnished during the session of the M. W. the G. ☐.

Bro. Ayres offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the sum of \$50 be paid to Bro. A. Richardson, G. T., for his services as such during this session.

On motion of Bro. W. H. Grant, the sum of \$25 was appropriated to the W. the Grand Chaplain, Bro. S. Y. McMasters.

Bro. R. A. Jones offered the following preamble and resolution :

Whereas the Grand ☐ of the State of Minnesota, at its present Communication, has been gratuitously furnished all the conveniences necessa-

ry for the business of this Grand Body, by the fraternity of St. Paul, therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand ☐ are hereby tendered to the Masons of the city of St. Paul, for the same.

The M. W. C. W. Nash, G. M., appointed A. T. C. Pier-son, Rev. S. Y. McMasters, D. D., and W. S. Combs, as a committee on Foreign Correspondence.

There being no further business, after prayer by the G. C. Rev. S. Y. McMasters, the Sixteenth Grand Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ was closed in ample form, peace and harmony prevailing.

C. W. NASH, *Grand Master*.

Attest,

William J. Combs
Grand Secretary.

SUMMARY OF GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Balance in hands of G. S. as per report of Com. on | |
| G. S. and G. T. Books..... | \$753 95 |
| Dues from Subordinate <input type="checkbox"/> as per Com. Report of <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Returns, (less dues Pleasant Grove <input type="checkbox"/> No. 22, | |
| \$55.50 not paid)..... | 3067 50 |
| Total receipts..... | <u>\$3821 45</u> |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Pay Roll of Grand <input type="checkbox"/> , pages 43 and 44, 1869..... | \$1703 10 |
| Appropriations of Grand <input type="checkbox"/> , pages 33, 34, 35, 40, 46, | |
| and 49..... | 1065 75 |
| | <u>\$2768 85</u> |
| Balance in hands of G. S..... | <u>\$1052 60</u> |

GRAND TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
ST. PAUL, Jan. 21, 1869. }

Received of Wm. S. Combs, Grand Secretary, the sum of ten hundred fifty-two 60-100 dollars, (\$1052 60.)

GEO. L. OTIS, G. T.

The Grand Lodge of Minnesota,

IN MEMORIAM.

HON. MOSES SHERBURNE,

P. G. M. of Minnesota.

Died March 29, A. L. 5868.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DISTRICT DEPUTIES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MINNESOTA.

To the Most Worshipful Grand ☐ of Minnesota :

The undersigned, District Deputies, appointed by the M. W. Grand Master, pursuant to resolutions adopted at the last Grand Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ (Proceedings 1867, pages 36, 37, 39), for the purpose of agreeing upon "the Ancient Work," and disseminating the same, have the honor to submit the following report :

That pursuant to call of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, dated December 5th, 1867, the first session of the Deputies was held in St. Paul, commencing December 16, 1867, and continuing until December 23d, 1867.

At this session M. W. Grand Master C. W. Nash, E. P. Barnum, Dept. 1st Dist., E. D. B. Porter, Dep. 2d Dist., C. N. Daniels, Dept. 3d Dist., and J. E. Finch, Dept. 5th Dist., were present. H. A. Billings, Dept. 4th Dist., could not be present on account of sickness in his family.

During this session, the whole time was spent in examining, comparing and discussing the different systems of Work and Lectures to which they were to gain access, and concerning the authenticity of which they were able to obtain evidence either written or unwritten.

The Deputies were very much aided in their investigations by Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, P. G. M., who kindly tendered them the use of all the evidence in his possession, and to whom the Board hereby tender their thanks.

The Board did not fully decide upon the Work and Lectures at this session, but met again on the 5th day of February, 1868, on call of the M. W. Grand Master, dated January 24th, 1868. At this session all the Deputies and the Grand Master were present.

On the 7th day of February, 1868, the Board finally agreed upon what they believed to be the "Ancient Work and Lectures," exemplified the same before the M. W. Grand Master, who approved the same, and ordered that it be taught to the ☐ in this jurisdiction.

The Work which the Board have agreed upon is substantially what is known as the "Webb Work," as taught by Past Grand Lecturer Samuel Wilson, of Vermont, and as received by him from Barney.

And being fully satisfied that Wilson is "the true link from Webb and Barney down," they deem it proper for the information of the Grand ☐ to submit some of the evidence which has lead them to such a conclusion.

The Grand Master of Vermont, Most Worshipful Philip C. Tucker, in his address in January, 1859, "traces the genealogy" of the Preston-Webb Work in the following language :

"It is my purpose to say a few words to you as to the Work and Lectures. * * * * *

"Several years previous to 1788, William Preston was made Master of the ☐ of Antiquity in London, that ☐ being one of the four oldest ☐ which met at the Apple Tree Tavern, in Charles St., Covent Garden, in February, 1717, and constituted themselves into a Grand ☐, the first regularly organized Grand ☐ of which we have any knowledge. Bro. Preston gives us the following account of his action while Master of this old ☐ of Antiquity :

"When, says he, I first had the honor to be elected Master of a ☐, I thought it proper to inform myself fully of the general rules of the society, that I might be able to fulfill my own duty and officially enforce a due obedience in others. The methods which I adopted with this view, excited in some of superficial knowledge, an absolute dislike of what they considered as innovations; and in others, who were better informed, a jealousy of pre-eminence, which the principles of Masonry ought to have checked.

"Notwithstanding these discouragements, however, I persevered in my intention of supporting the dignity of the Society, and of discharging with fidelity the trust reposed in me. As candor and integrity, uninfluenced by interest or favor, will ever support a good cause, many of my opponents began to discover their error, and not only applauded, but cheerfully concurred in the execution of my measure; while others of less liberality, tacitly approved what their former declared opinions forbade publicly to adopt. This success exceeding my most sanguine wishes, I was encouraged to examine with more attention the contents of our various Lectures. The rude and imperfect state in which I found them, the variety of modes established in our meetings, and the difficulties which I encountered in my researches, rather discouraged my first attempt; persevering, however, in the design, I continued the pursuit, and assisted by a few brethren who had carefully pursued what ignorance and degeneracy had rejected as unintelligible and absurd, I diligently sought for, and at length happily acquired some of the ancient and venerable landmarks of the Order.

"Fully determined to pursue the design of effecting a general reformation, and fortunate in the acquisition of the friends that I had made, I continued my industry until I had prevailed upon a sufficient number to join in an attempt to correct the little irregularities which had crept into our assemblies, and exemplify the beauty and utility of the Masonic system.

"We commenced our plan by enforcing the value of the ancient charges and regulations of the Order, which inattention had suffered to sink into oblivion, and we established these charges as the basis of our Work. To imprint on the memory the faithful discharge of our duty, we reduced the most material parts of our system into practice; and to encourage others in promoting the plan, we observed a general rule of reading one or more of these charges at every regular meeting, and of elucidating such passages as seemed obscure. The useful hints afforded by these means enabled us generally to improve our plan, till we at last succeeded in bringing into a corrected form, the sections which now compose the three Lectures of Masonry."

"This bears the date of January 1st, 1788, and shows who had arranged the lectures at that time, and upon what principles they were put into form.

"Brother Chase, of New Hampshire, however, tells us that Preston did

this work as early as 1772. I have not at hand the means of verifying that statement, but I presume it to be correct.

"About the year 1800—twelve years after the publication of Preston's Illustrations, an English brother, whose name I have been unable to obtain, came to Boston and taught the English Lectures as they had been arranged by Preston. The Grand [] of Massachusetts approved them, and they were taught by Thomas S. Webb and Henry Fowle, of Boston, and Brother Snow, of Rhode Island. About the year 1801, Brother Benjamin Gleason, who was a student of Bro. Webb, received them from him, and embodied them in a private key of his own. About the year 1805, Bro. Gleason was employed by the Grand [] of Massachusetts to teach all the Subordinate [] of that jurisdiction, and was paid for that service, fifteen hundred dollars. To those Lectures the Grand [] of Massachusetts still adheres, with a very slight variation in the Fellow Craft and Master's Degree. Bro. Snow afterwards changed and modified the Lectures he had received—mingling with them some changes from other sources—so that the system of Lectures descending through him, is not reliable.

"Bro. Gleason was appointed Grand Lecturer of the Grand [] of Massachusetts in 1805, and that Grand [] appointed no other Grand Lecturer until 1842. He was a liberally educated man; graduated at Brown University in 1802, and was a public lecturer on geography and astronomy. He was a member of Mount Lebanon [], in Massachusetts, in 1807, and died in Concord in that State, in 1847, at the age of 70. He visited England and exemplified the Preston Lectures as he had received them from Brother Webb, before the Grand [] of England, and the Masonic authorities of that Grand Body pronounced them correct. In the year 1817, Bro. John Barney, formerly of Charlotte, Vermont, went to Boston and received the Preston Lectures there as taught by Gleason, and as they were approved by the Grand [] of Massachusetts.

"I am unable to say whether he received them from Bro. Gleason himself, or from Bro. Henry Fowle. My impression is that he received them from Bro. Fowle. In possession of these Lectures he returned to Vermont, and at the Annual Communication of our Grand [] in October, 1817, visited that Grand Body and made known the fact. The subject was submitted to a committee for examination, which reported that these Lectures were according to the most approved method of Work in the United States, and proposed to give Brother Barney letters of recommendation to all [] and brethren, wherever he may wish to travel, as a brother well qualified to give useful Masonic information to any one who may wish his services.

"The Grand [] accepted and adopted the report of its committee, and Brother Barney, under the recommendation thus given, visited many of the then existing [] of this State, and imparted to them a knowledge of these Lectures. Among others, in the year 1818, he visited Dorchester [], in Vergennes, and imparted full instructions in them to Right Worshipful Samuel Wilson, now and for several years past, Grand Lecturer of this State. Upon this occasion Bro. Barney wrote out a portion of them in private key, and Brother Wilson wrote out the remainder.

"Both were written in the same book, and that part written by Brother Wilson was examined carefully and approved by Brother Barney.

That original *manuscript* is still in existence, and is now in possession of my son, Brother Philip C. Tucker, Jr. of Galveston, Texas, to whom Brother Wilson presented it a few years ago.

"Brother W. has a perfect copy of it, and refers to it as authority in all cases of doubt. Bro. Gallup, of Liberty [], at Franklin, was one of the original Grand [] committee, and is still living to attest the correctness and identity of these lectures as taught by Barney, in 1817.

"These are the only Lectures which have been sanctioned in this jurisdiction, from October, 1817, to the present day.

"The Grand [] has sanctioned no others. My predecessors, Grand Masters Robinson, Whitney, White, Whales and Haswell, sustained them against all innovations, and to the extent of my power I have done the same. I think upon these facts I am justified in saying that the Lectures we use are the true Lectures of Preston.

"Webb changed the arrangement of the sections, as fixed by Preston, for one which he thought more simple and convenient, but, as I understand, left the body of the Lectures themselves as Preston had established them.

"Subsequently to 1818, Brother Barney went to the western and south-western States; he was a man in feeble health at the time, and pursued Masonic lecturing as a means of subsistence.

"Upon his return to this State, a few years afterwards, he stated to his brethren here—as I have been credibly informed and believe—that he found different systems of lecturing prevailing at the west and south-west, and that, upon presenting the Lectures he had been taught at Boston in 1817, to different Grand Masters, they were objected to, and that various Grand Masters would not sanction his lecturing in their jurisdictions, unless he would teach the Lectures then existing among them; that desiring to pursue his occupation, he did learn the different systems of lecturing then existing in different States, and taught them in the different State jurisdictions, as desired by the different Grand Masters in each. This circumstance accounts for the strange disagreement between the east and west and south-west as to what are the *true* Barney Lectures. They meant one thing in New England and another thing at the west.

"My worthy Indiana brethren of the Foreign Correspondence committee of 1855, who blew me up so strongly on this subject, and whom I have forgotten heretofore to answer, will please to consider this as my reply to the impulsive eloquence which they then inflicted on my supposed ignorance.

"While I am upon this subject of Lectures, for the sake of getting what is known together, I shall venture, at the risk of being prosaical and tedious, to add something more.

"Bro. Chase, of New Hampshire, in an address delivered before the Grand ☐ of that State, in June, 1857, makes the following statement about the Lectures back of Preston's time, to the year 1720. I am not familiar with the sources whence this information is derived, but as Bro. Chase is justly ranked among reliable and intelligent Masonic writers, I presume he does not make them without competent authority, and I therefore place them here:

"Previous to about the year 1720, when a person was initiated, passed or raised, the secrets were communicated to him, and the explanations given to him in such language as the Master could command at the time, but about this time, as an assistance to Masters of ☐, Drs. Anderson and Desaguliers, two eminent Masons, compiled and arranged the information necessary to be given to candidates, into the form of question and answer, still preserving the name that had been previously applied to the usual instructions of the Master—that of Lectures.

"So favorably were these received, that the Grand ☐ of England adopted the form, and ordered them to be given in the ☐.

"In the year 1732, the Lectures of Anderson and Desaguliers were revised by Martin Clare, who added a brief allusion to the human senses, and the theological ladder.

"A few years later, Thomas Dunckerly, who was considered the most intelligent Mason of his day, extended and improved the Lectures, and, among other things, first gave the theological ladder its three most important rounds.

"These continued to be used until 1763, when the Rev. William Hutchinson explained the *three lights* by the three great stages of Masonry; the knowledge and worship of the God of nature in the purity at Eden, the service, under the Mosaic law, when divested of idolatry, and the Christian revelations.

"Again, in 1772, these Lectures were revised and improved by Preston, whose system was the standard in England until the union of 1813, when Dr. Hemming established the system now generally practiced in the English ☐.

"Thus, my brethren, I have endeavored to throw together a general knowledge of the history of our Lectures from 1720 to the present time, a period of about one hundred and thirty-nine years."

Again, in his address in 1861, Grand Master Tucker states, not merely what he had read or received from others, but what he *saw and heard in person*.

He says :

"The Most Worshipful Grand Master of Minnesota appears to have some doubts as to these Lectures, and suggests a broken link in the chain of their descent from Gleason, through Fowle and Barney, to Wilson. I think that supposed breakage is wholly imaginary.

"Brother Gleason was appointed Grand Lecturer of Massachusetts in 1805, and no other Grand Lecturer was appointed by that Grand [] until 1842. During all this time Bro. Fowle was a member, sometimes a subordinate officer, and occasionally Master of St. Andrews [] of Boston, one of the oldest and best informed [] in the world. For most of this time, also, Brother Gleason was at home in Massachusetts, and holding his office of Grand Lecturer for his State. Is it not a very violent presumption to assume that he did not know what Lectures and what kind of Work were taught in one of the strongest [] of Boston ?

"I knew Brother Henry Fowle from my boyhood. My father was one of his intimate friends, and they were members and officers of the same Chapter. Brother Fowle was a man of far more mind and attainments than are usually found among men in his sphere of life. His was not a mind to forget anything, and he was entirely too tenacious a Mason to make changes without authority. But setting all inferences from such considerations aside, I remark, that I was present at Saint Andrews [] in 1823 or 1824, and *saw the Work done, Brother Fowle taking part in it that evening as a subordinate officer, and that the Work was identically that which has been practiced in this jurisdiction from 1818 to this day, as exemplified in the Lectures communicated to Wilson by Barney*. I add also, that I was subjected, upon another occasion, to a thorough examination, in an ante-room of the same Masonic hall, upon a visit to St. Andrew's Chapter, by a strong examining committee, which, finding that I answered readily, ran through the Lectures *entire* from entered apprentice to royal arch, and that the whole of them were *identical* with those in use in the [] and Chapters of Vermont. There can be no doubt, then, that the Lectures communicated by Fowle to Barney, were the genuine Lectures taught by Webb and Gleason, the same which Gleason received from Webb in 1801 or 1802; the same which he taught as Grand Lecturer of Massachusetts, from 1805; the same which I found among the Boston Masons, in 1823 or 1824, and the very same which are taught there now.

"Was there any opportunity for them to have been falsified in their transmission from Barney to Wilson? Barney received them in 1817 and made private notes of them; in October of that year, he submitted them to the Grand [] of Vermont, and got its permission to teach them in this jurisdiction: he was well known here, was a man of integrity, and had every motive of interest and honor to preserve them in their purity. In 1818—and *before he had gone from this State to teach elsewhere* at all—he imparted them to Brother Wilson, having his original notes before him, and aiding that Brother in making a correct copy of them; and when they came into use practically, they were found to exactly agree with those used in the jurisdiction from which Brother Barney received them. There seems no room for error or mistake here. The link in the chain of transmission is not broken at all."

From the evidence quoted, and other evidence, the Board are satisfied that the history of our Rituals may be clearly defined into three periods, viz :

- 1st. Their preparation by William Preston.
- 2d. Their reception by Thomas Smith Webb.
- 3d. Their communication to John Barney, who communicated them to Grand Lecturer Wilson, of Vermont, who is still alive.

The conclusions of the Board of Deputies, then, which are fully concurred in by the Grand Master, are these :

1st. That the Work as agreed upon, is that which Barney received from Webb, in 1815 ; Webb from Preston about 1795 ; Preston from his predecessors about 1775.

2d. That no other Work practiced in this country has a genealogy that will bear a moment's consideration, or claim the attention of a reflecting Mason.

3d. That nothing which has been elicited in discussions of the subject since agreed upon, has shaken the confidence of the Board in their belief that the "Ancient Work" is that which they are now prepared to exemplify before this Grand ☐.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

E. P. BARNUM, D. . D. . 1st Dist.,

E. D. B. PORTER, D. . D. . 2d Dist.,

C. N. DANIELS, D. . D. . 3d Dist.,

H. A. BILLINGS, D. . D. . 4th Dist.,

J. E. FINCH, D. . D. . 5th Dist.

St. Paul, January 13, 1869.

REPORT OF DISTRICT DEPUTY, FIRST DISTRICT.

M. W. C. W. Nash, G. M. of Minnesota :

DEAR SIR & BRO :—As Dist. Deputy of the 1st Dist., I beg leave to report as follows :

I have not been able to visit all of the ☐ in my District, but have visited the majority of them.

Of those visited (with but one exception,) I can report them in a prosperous condition, and all anxious to receive instruction. Of those not visited, I have heard from (to me) authentic sources that they are all doing well.

In my visits to the ☐, I have endeavored to instruct them not only in the Work and Lectures, but also as to the importance of guarding well the door of the preparation room—that through it might come none but the truly worthy. That it was better to reject numbers of good men than to admit one unworthy.

I deem it unnecessary in this report to give in detail the condition of each ☐ in the 1st Dist., but at the same time consider it my duty to make some statement in regard to North Star ☐ No. 23.

From a membership of over 80, they have an average attendance of about nine. The members are divided into cliques, among whom there are continual bickerings and jealousies exhibited upon almost any and every occasion.

A man may apply for the degrees of Masonry, and although he may be one of the most honorable and upright men of the community, yet if he is presented by either of the cliques he is sure to be rejected.

Such a state of affairs tends to reduce the standard of Masonry not only among ourselves but before the world at large, and I would earnestly recommend that this condition of the ☐ be remedied, or that the charter be arrested—leaving the members in as good standing as they now

are in the ☐. In justice, however, I must add that the officers have used their utmost endeavors to heal the difficulties, but without avail.

E. P. BARNUM,

Dist. Deputy, 1st. Dist.

REPORT OF DISTRICT DEPUTY, SECOND DISTRICT.

To C. W. Nash, M. W. Grand Master of Minnesota :

As your District Deputy for the 2nd District, I beg leave to report : That shortly after the agreement upon the "Ancient Work," and the receipt of your order for the dissemination of the same, I held two schools of instruction, at which I met with and instructed all or a part of the officers of each ☐ in the District, except the officers of Sakatah ☐ No. 32, who were unable to attend.

I have also visited all the ☐ in the District except two.

It was my intention to finish my visitations during the fall and winter, but have been prevented by sickness. I found the ☐ generally in a flourishing condition, and the brethren manifested an anxiety to have a uniformity of Work and Lectures agreed upon.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

E. D. B. PORTER,

Dist. Deputy, 2nd Dist.

Mankato, Dec. 31st, 1868.

REPORT OF DISTRICT DEPUTY, THIRD DISTRICT.

FARIBAULT, Jan. 1st, 1869.

To the M. W. C. W. Nash, G. M.

DEAR SIR & BRO.—Agreeably to the instructions contained in your circular of February 17th, 1868, I have visited all the ☐ in the 3rd District, either at Stated or Special Communications, and am happy to report that they are in a healthy and prosperous condition, nothing having occurred to mar the peace and harmony that should ever pervade our beloved Institution. In my visits to the several ☐, I have given strict observance to the method of our Work and Lectures, endeavoring to correct all inaccuracies, to the end that there might be uniformity in all the ☐.

I presume it is unnecessary to give in this report a detailed account of the conditions of each ☐.

I have urged upon them the necessity of inspecting with zealous care the material offered them for new membership, that no uncomely blocks may appear to mar the beauty of our Masonic Temple.

I have endeavored to impress upon the minds of my Brethren that the teachings of Masonry are based upon the purest principles of brotherly love, relief and truth—principles as immutable as those that support the universe, and upon which men of every country, sect, and opinion can join hands—principles that have enlisted the earnest attention of the wise and virtuous of all ages—principles of pure benevolence, around which the cardinal virtues delight to cluster.

Our Institution has for its work the practice of the domestic and the public virtues.

In every relation of society, we must discharge our duty with honesty and fidelity.

Morality, respectability, and usefulness must distinguish us from the world.

There is one point upon which I feel it my duty to touch before closing. It would be strange in these times of intemperance, if among the upward of 300 Masons in this District some unworthy men should not have gained admission into our ☐, whom Masonry has not had power to subdue.

Temperance, certainly, is one of the essential qualifications for a man to be made a Mason.

But with erring brethren what shall we do? The J. W. of our [] are charged to see that none of the craft during the hours of refreshment, convert the purposes of refreshment into intemperance and excess. I hope that the brethren of this District will look well to the South.

Thus briefly I have endeavored to represent to you the condition and interests of the [] in this Masonic District, and in the discharge of my official duty I have endeavored to act conscientiously and faithfully.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. N. DANIELS,
District Deputy 3d Dist.

REPORT OF DISTRICT DEPUTY, FOURTH DISTRICT.

C. W. Nash, M. W. G. M.

DEAR SIR AND BRO:—As "Authorized and required" by your instructions to District Deputies, dated at St. Paul, February 17th, 1868, I have visited all the [] in District No. 4, either at special or regular Communications, and disseminated the Work of such parts thereof as the necessities of the [] seemed to require and my time would permit, except Pleasant Grove, Harmony, and Ashlar. For satisfactory reasons existing at the time, I deemed it unwise to assemble the Craft for instruction at those points; but from rehearsals had with the Masters of these [], I have no doubt our Working tools are in the hands of "good men and true."

The Work has been universally received with "joy and gladness," and will, in due time, I doubt not, yield an abundant harvest. "First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." While some of the [] have done nobly, all have done well, and he who can say "Thou art the man," or that this or that [] has done *best* under all their surroundings, must know much more than I do, and little less than "all things." I shall therefore not attempt to draw distinctions. Suffice it to say, Universal peace and tranquility have pervaded District No. 4 during the last Masonic year. With few exceptions our Order is in a healthy condition, its records well kept, its funds well managed, its "laws, rules and regulations" observed, its membership emulous in good works, and anxious to learn to pronounce the *word right*.

My visitations have been a source of great pleasure to myself at least, and, I trust, of some profit to the Craft. Prior engagements and other pressing duties have prevented my giving that time and attention to the Work I could have desired and the brethren had a right to expect.

I have made such suggestions and urged such changes and improvements in the fitting up and furnishing halls as seemed clearly necessary for the proper working of the []. I regret that in many instances the united taste, wealth, and benevolence of the Craft, are not equal to the task of making their halls pleasant, healthful, and homelike. I hope, and confidently expect the brethren will generally make a special and successful effort in this direction, and that at least the Master's carpet—so essential in the conferring Degrees—will be found in every [] room. These rooms may be classified as follows:

CLASS I.—Wapahosa, No. 14; Hokah, 17; Winona, 18; Rochester, 21; Preston, 36; Carnelian, 40; Rising Sun, 49; Meridian, 56; and Illustrious, 63.

These are cheerful, safe, sufficiently commodious, and reasonably well furnished.

CLASS II.—Caledonia, 20; Pleasant Grove, 22, and Ashlar, 61.

These will, when completed and furnished, rank as No. 1.

CLASS III.—Morning Star, Harmony, Evergreen, and Spring Valley.

The U. D. [] are Mystic Circle, Houston; Minneiska, Minneiska; Mystic Star, Rushford; and Brownsville, Brownsville; and inasmuch as specimens of their Work will be sent up for the inspection of the Grand [], I will express no opinion.

All of which is fraternally and respectfully submitted.

H. A. BILLINGS,
Dist. Dept. 4th Dist.

PRESTON, Dec. 25, 1868.

REPORT OF DISTRICT DEPUTY, FIFTH DISTRICT.

Mr. W. C. W. Nash, Grand Master of Masons for Minnesota :

MOST WORSHIPFUL BROTHER :—The undersigned Deputy of the 5th District, would respectfully submit the following report :

Owing to the length of time required by the Deputies for the purpose of gathering material and acquainting themselves with the Works and Rituals of Eastern and older Jurisdictions, that they might be prepared to present to the [] with your approval the nearest approach to the "Ancient Work," and also the time consumed in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the Work as approved, it was late in the spring before I was able to visit the []. I did, however, during the months of April and May visit about one half of the [] in this district, and I am glad to say that I found them in a most prosperous condition. Their Work and Lectures are nearly *uniform*. They will need but little help to enable them to work in the most satisfactory manner.

Late in August I was attacked with fever, which confined me to the house about eight weeks.

So soon as I had recovered, my child fell sick with the same disease, and lingered for several weeks. This is my apology for not having visited the other [] during the fall or before the present session of the Grand [].

I am, dear sir and brother, fraternally yours.

J. E. FINCH,

Dist. Dept., 5th Dist.

HASTINGS, Jan. 9, 1868.

APPENDIX.

REPORT ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

To the M. W. Grand ☐ of Minnesota.

We have ever been willing to perform any Masonic duty assigned to us, no matter how laborious—provided we could not get out of it—the partiality of the M. W. G. M. imposed on us the duty of preparing a Report on Foreign Correspondence—as it could not be evaded—nor “shirked,” we submit the following report; if after hearing it, you do not like it, do not read it when printed—if you do, and find any point or points of interest, treasure them, call the attention of your respective ☐ to them, to the end that the labor expended in collating may not be entirely thrown away.

We have received the proceedings of and extracted more or less from them of the following Grand ☐:

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Alabama, | Iowa, | Nebraska, |
| Arkansas, | Idaho, | Nevada, |
| Connecticut, | Kansas, | Nova Scotia, |
| California, | Louisiana, | New Brunswick, |
| Colorado, | Maine, | Oregon, |
| Canada, | Maryland, | Rhode Island, |
| Delaware. | Missouri, | South Carolina, |
| District of Columbia, | Montana, | Texas, |
| Florida, | New Hampshire, | Vermont, |
| Georgia, | New York, | Virginia, |
| Indiana, | New Jersey, | Wisconsin, |
| Illinois, | North Carolina, | West Virginia. |

ALABAMA.

The forty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Alabama was opened at Montgomery, December 2d, 1867.

140 ☐ represented, 334 on the roll.

From the Address of Grand Master Wilson Williams we quote:

“It is a well established law of Masonry, that everything that contravenes the moral law is a violation of Masonic law. And everything that affects the relation of man to God, his neighbor, or himself, is the proper subject of ☐ jurisdiction and Masonic investigation. The line of demarcation, which is moral rectitude, is sharply drawn, and while a Mason keeps himself circumscribed within those precepts embracing the moral law, it is impossible that he should materially err. But when he transgresses those bounds, then it becomes necessary for the law to take hold and punish the offender in vindication of its honor. Hence, the necessity of a power to say what that law is, and how it shall be administered.

"This power is vested in the Grand ☐, while in session, and in the Grand Master, during vacation."

"When a ☐ once obtains jurisdiction of an applicant for the degrees, that ☐ may confer one or all three of the degrees on him, notwithstanding his removal into the jurisdiction of another ☐.

"An E. A., if he wishes, may withdraw from a ☐, if in good standing, and the ☐ must give him a certificate to that effect. Should he move within the jurisdiction of another ☐, he may there affiliate as an E. A.: if found worthy, and afterwards receive the F. C. and M. M. degrees in that ☐.

"The action of a Subordinate ☐, notwithstanding erroneous, is valid until reversed, annulled, or set aside by the Grand ☐.

"The standing of a Mason is not affected by charges being preferred against him; but when he has been tried and found guilty, from that moment his standing is affected."

"A suspended brother, while under such sentence, may be tried and expelled."

The Grand Secretary's report has the following :

"Another Brother writes, 'allow a little bragging. Your humble servant, although not very old yet—not quite fifty, by some years—is now serving out his twenty-first year as Secretary of this ☐ and has never been absent but at one regular Communication, and that was caused by the death of his wife."

The Grand Secretary was authorized to procure "the photographs of all the Present and Past Grand officers that are living."

The Committee on Chartered ☐, has ten sub-divisions, among whom the returns are divided for examination and report, the Committee on Dispensations; two, one on Minutes and one on Returns. It would be a great convenience to the Committee and expedite business should this Grand ☐ do likewise.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. W. C. Penick, in which the Proceedings of 38 Grand ☐ are reviewed. Minnesota receives a brief notice.

M. W. Geo. D. Norris was elected Grand Master, and R. W. Daniel Sayre was re-elected Grand Secretary.

ARKANSAS.

The thirtieth Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Arkansas was opened at Little Rock, November 16, 1868.

M. W. E. H. English, Grand Master, presiding.

98 ☐ represented—196 on the roll.

From the address of Bro. English we quote :

"It is a prevailing opinion that if a man can neither read nor write, he is necessarily uneducated. But this does not follow. Adam never had a book, and yet he must have been a man of wonderful intelligence, to have given names to the infinite variety of objects which surrounded him—the names expressing, too, the peculiar nature of each object, as Josephus tells us, who insists that he spoke the Hebrew language.

"I have often wondered how Methuselah, who lived nearly a thousand years, spent the long winter nights without the use of books. But he, perhaps, like Abraham, was an astrologer, and employed much of his time watching the movements of the stars."

Tradition says that Adam wrote books, that Seth made quite a number—that Noah preserved them in the Ark. Where did Moses

get the data for his history but from the books that had come down to him—the first chapter of Genesis is evidently copied.

God made man perfect and “in his own image made He him.” If he was perfect he had all the knowledge which the finite mind was capable of receiving; as he lost his original state of perfection, it was natural that he should place on record the history of his time for the information of his successors. But perhaps Methuselah was not a reading man.

The following case was reported by the Grand Master :

“The Worshipful Master of Shady Grove ☐ No. 108, writes: ‘At the last session of the Grand ☐ there was an edict passed, compelling all ☐ to provide themselves with a ☐ seal—their returns to be made out under the seal of the ☐; all failing to do so not to be received. We fully acknowledge the right of the Grand ☐ to do this, but believe it to be an abuse of power to inflict burthens that would be grievous to bear. We, therefore, as per resolution, unanimously surrender up our charter.’

“The seal has been used in all ages as a symbol of nationality and sovereignty, and is the most solemn evidence of the authenticity of legal as well as Masonic transactions. No ☐ or intelligent Mason anywhere on the globe, would recognize a charter, diploma, or limit, without the impression of the seal of the Grand or Subordinate ☐ from which it purports to emanate. In requiring her Subordinates which were delinquent in that respect, to procure and use seals, this Grand ☐ but enjoined the observance of an ancient Masonic usage. But the Grand ☐ did not indicate whether the seals were to be fashioned from metal, stone, or wood. This was left to the taste of the ☐. If Shady Grove ☐ had not the means to appropriate twelve or fifteen dollars to pay for a seal manufactured in the ordinary style, some ingenious brother might have carved one on the end of a hard stick, to be used by the ☐ until its finances were in an improved condition.”

Too little attention is paid to seals, and we suggest to our Grand ☐ to do as Arkansas has done.

The Proceedings of the different Grand Bodies present some strange questions propounded to either the Grand Master or Grand ☐; we find one such reported by Bro. English :

“3. *Question*.—A Master Mason voted for the adoption of the Constitution at the late election. Is it a violation of Masonry or not?

“*Answer*.—No.

“No matter what may be the character of the Constitution, its adoption or non-adoption was strictly a political question, with which the ☐ or Masons, as such, had nothing to do. * * * The Mystic Temple of Masonry, with its foundations laid deep, broad, and of unwasting materials, has withstood the shocks and storms of political, religious and social revolutions, without the shattering of a column; and to-day it stands as complete, beautiful, and grand, as on the day when its cope-stone was laid, far back, and near the birth of time. There is a wonderful affinity and power of cohesion among the ‘Sons of Light,’ which defy all the disintegrating causes; and if occasionally one flies off, he but expires, like a spark which leaps from its glowing source, without diminishing its fervor.

“If all the electricity which is contained in the ponderous clouds that hover about the great planet Jupiter were concentrated and hurled at our little globe in a mighty thunderbolt, so as to crush and shiver it into primeval atoms, it is perhaps philosophically true, that on the passing of the shock the particles would instantly re-unite and form again the compact earth. So Masonry has withstood and survived, and will withstand and survive the shocks of all disintegrating forces. Fear not, therefore, my brethren, that the *unity* of Masonry is endangered, because here and there individual Masons have been estranged by the exciting and trying politi-

cal commotions through which we have been passing. These commotions will pass away, like the waves of the sea when the storm has spent its fury, and Masonry, like a strong ship, with timbers unshaken, will continue on her voyage to the remote shore of time."

One further quotation from the decisions of Bro. English :

"When a member of a chartered ☐ signs a petition for a dispensation for a new ☐, and the dispensation is granted by the Grand Master, his membership in the chartered ☐ is thereby suspended—placed in abeyance—he is *quasi*, dimitted. When the Grand ☐ grants a charter to the new ☐, his dimission thereby becomes complete and absolute, and his membership is transferred to the new ☐; but if the Grand ☐ refuse a charter and withdraw the dispensation, then his membership in the chartered ☐ is revived, and his dues, which ceased to run on the granting of the dispensation, commence again on its withdrawal."

A Grand Master has certain powers, privileges, and prerogatives, which belong to, and are inherent in the office, not subject to constitutions or the action of a Grand ☐. Some of these powers he has the right to delegate to certain parties, for a certain time, for certain purposes, or to do certain things. In this country he cannot issue charters, as does the Grand Master of England, for new ☐, but he can authorize seven or more Master Masons to meet together and make Masons—they are not a ☐—they form an inchoate body, exercising simply some of the powers delegated to them by the Grand Master for the time being, and their membership is not affected by accepting and acting upon the authorities conferred by the Grand Master.

We hold that when a charter is granted by a Grand ☐ to parties who have been acting under the authority of the Grand Master, the original parties may elect to continue their old membership, or affiliate with the new ☐; if the latter, then they are bound in honor as men, and by their obligation as Masons, to pay their dues, at least up to the time of the issuing of the dispensation.

The Grand ☐ gave evidence of their appreciation of the long and faithful service of Brother English, by voting \$250 to procure a Past Grand Master's Jewel, to be presented at the next Annual Communication.

To prepare a Report on Foreign Correspondence is a perplexing job; take up an address by a learned Grand Master like Brother English; one can not reproduce the whole of it, and selections are difficult to make; reports of various committees are found, each presenting interesting and useful matter, which ought to be copied in full, and yet to do so would make a book of four or five thousand pages. We have made selections from the address of Bro. English; on reviewing it, we find matter that doubtless should have been copied; but, then, comes the question of the address of Bro. O. C. Grey, Professor of Mathematics in St. John's College—a college under the supervision of the Grand ☐—delivered before the Grand

□, on the subject of education, an address which should be in the hands of every Mason in the land.

We can not resist "*scissoring*" the closing paragraphs:

"Such is the character of the Institution which you have established; but that your labors hitherto may not be fruitless, you have yet much to do, and as this duty, and the requirements to be made upon you, will be properly presented by appropriate committees, I have only to urge that you will listen to, and answer the appeals they may make.

"I appeal to your *pride* as *Masons*, as members of that Mystic Brotherhood which has outlived the round of more than thirty centuries, a brotherhood that had an existence when the poor wandering Homer chanted the immortal *Iliad* to the gathering crowds of Asia Minor; that was *old* when Dido with her Tyrian exiles, built the walls of Carthage; that helped form the history of centuries when a rough plow marked the site of Rome the eternal city; a Brotherhood to whose Craftmanship the world owes the erection of those magnificent temples scattered throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa, of which the proportions are wonderful, and the intention mysterious; the pyramids, those lone sentinels of the Nile; the colossal ruins of Memphis; the cedar palaces of Persepolis; the hanging gardens of Babylon; for the majestic ruins of mouldering Palmyra; and for the marble glories of Greece.

"Yes, I appeal to the pride of an Order that in the United States alone counts its □ by thousands and its members by tens of thousands. An Order that can look back upon persecutions and indignities, upon tortures and exile, and through the long, dark story, find no pale martyr, whose blood cries from the ground and will not be still. I appeal to you as the representatives of men who never yet placed sacrilegious hands upon the work of genius or the monuments of other days; whose pathway has never been marked by the tread of fanatical warriors, but who, beneath all skies and in all climes, have cherished a love of the arts, accelerated the march of civilization, dispersed the clouds of ignorance, and by the charities of Christian kindness mitigated the cruelties and miseries of men."

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Brother C. B. Moore, in which the Proceedings of 35 Grand □ are reviewed. Minnesota receives a very flattering notice: quotations made from the address of the Grand Master, and the Report on Foreign Correspondence, as also an episode in the life of our late brother, Grand Master Whiting, related by himself to the writer of this report, which was printed in our Proceedings for 1867.

M. W. E. H. English, Grand Master, and R. W. W. D. Blocher, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

CONNECTICUT.

The eightieth Annual Communication of the Grand □ of Connecticut, was opened at Hartford, May 13, 1868.

86 □ represented, 103 on the roll.

From the address of the Grand Master we quote:

"Do the petitioners cease their connection with — □, until either yourself, or your duly constituted Deputy, shall actually constitute the new □, and put into their possession their charter? Have we not a right to vote and voice until such time as you shall deem proper to do so? Can we be a lawful □ until yourself or Deputy officially constitutes us into a □? To which I replied:

"1st. Although a charter may be voted to any proper number of peti-

tioners, by the Grand ☐, no ☐ is in existence under that charter until the instrument itself has been delivered and the ☐ duly constituted.

"2d. The petitioners for a charter retain their membership in the ☐ or ☐ to which they belong until their charter is delivered, and the new ☐ constituted."

Until the age of mnemonics and its kindred evils, Masons *nem con* looked to age and experience to determine questions of custom, usage or policy. We are so far behind the "*age of improvement* Masonically," as to regard with deference and respect the sayings and acts of such old Grand ☐ as Connecticut, &c.

The following from the address of the Grand Master, is in accord with the teachings we received years ago, but it does not harmonize with Young America :

"I have also received several letters asking for a construction of section 18, chapter 6, of our Code of Jurisprudence, which provides that 'No discussion as to the internal qualifications of a candidate, can be permitted.'

"I have replied that I did not think the section referred to was intended to prevent a statement of the internal qualifications of a candidate by his proposer, or avoucher, and for these among other reasons: In our cities and larger towns, it is not unfrequently the case that the candidate is personally unknown to a large portion of the members of the ☐, and it would seem to be necessary that his friends should have an opportunity to state what they know in his favor, that the brethren may know something of him. It does not seem necessary, on the other hand, that objections should be stated, if they exist; for the casting of a single black ball, by one who knows ought against the candidate, is as emphatic an expression of unfavorable opinion as any words could be, if a discussion were held. The principles of Masonry do not require us to calumniate a fellow citizen who offers himself as a candidate for its honors. The *secret ballot* was instituted for the express purpose of giving expression, in the least offensive manner, to any objection that may exist in the mind of any brother, and to avoid a necessity for the utterance of unkind words. In my own ☐ I should allow a statement of the qualifications of a candidate to be made by his friends, while I should not tolerate a discussion on the other side of the question."

A very able report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by the Grand Secretary, in which the Proceedings of 38 Grand ☐ are reviewed.

Relative to our Grand Master's recommendation as to non-affiliated Masons, the committee say :

"We fail to see how either of the recommendations can do much good, for the majority of non-affiliated Masons become so in consequence of the non-payment of dues, and to undertake to enforce dues upon them, would simply be ridiculous; to suspend them for non-affiliation would be unjust, and to compel them to affiliate might be impossible, for they must depend solely on the suffrages of their brethren for this privilege."

M. W. Wm. Storer, Grand Master, and R. W. Joseph K. Wheeler, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

CALIFORNIA.

The eighteenth Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of California, was opened at San Francisco, October 8th, 1867.

128 ☐ represented, 158 on the roll.

From the Address of Grand Master Claiborne we select :

"If the power to do good is the true and lawful end of aspiring, our best ambition may be expected here. The wise deliberation which is to govern us in council will be shed abroad in our jurisdiction, and the influence will be felt in the degree in which we illustrate those endeared tenets, which, though gray with years, are yet instinct with the vitality of youth. The sentiment of fraternity which is to pervade this assembly during the session, like the spring feast of the flowers, will give renewed life and vigor to the Craft for another season; and it will stain the bright honor of our profession if a brother fails to lay aside and forget the petty rivalries incident to the pursuit of common objects in life when he comes within these walls. The standard of courtesy here observed is one of the important lessons taught to the Craft. It shines brightest in the life of him who best appreciates and practices the symbolic teaching of the compass. You need not be reminded with what jealous eyes our acts are reviewed by those whom we represent; with what emotions of pride and hopeful cheer they watch every word and deed which illustrate the true sentiment and exalted purpose of our Fraternity; or with what sense of shame and sorrow they may be oppressed at the exhibition of any departure from its familiar and time honored precepts."

We present the following extract as corresponding with the views of our Grand Master :

"A petition signed with a cross-mark is *prima facie* evidence that a party petitioning is not capable of writing his own name, and according to Gen. Reg. No. 18, is unfit to be made a Mason."

The Grand ☐ of California has four hundred and sixty-seven bound volumes of Masonic books in her Library.

The Board of Relief reported the receipts of the year at \$9,230 65, and the disbursements at \$6,315 71. During the twelve years of its existence the Board have received \$61,096 76, and expended \$59,755 37.

From the beautiful address of the Grand Orator, Bro. J. R. Buckbee, we select one paragraph :



"Masonry, while truly conservative, is a progressive science. In its ritual every one of its symbols will lead the mind into delightful paths in science or morals. From the moral truths drawn from the impressive ceremonies of the several degrees, we may go out into nature and drink in a perpetual joy in thought. Every throb in nature has its counterpart in our mysteries. So long as sickness, sorrow and death exist on earth, so long will our mission remain unfulfilled; so long as morality, as philanthropy, as charity, shall remain human virtues, so long will our destiny *force* us to exist as a power potent for good, the enemy of vice, the twin-brother of virtue."

Among the reports of the Committee on Grievances we find two cases, which have had their counterpart in this jurisdiction. Parties charged with unmasonic conduct on trial were acquitted, appeal was made to the Grand ☐, and the committee recommended that the action had, be reversed, and the cases remanded for new trial, which was concurred in by the Grand ☐. We quote a part of the committee's report in one case.

"The accused has unquestionably been guilty of a Masonic offence. The specifications are, that he made statements of a highly defamatory character against a brother. Every Mason is under the obligation not to

injure a brother in his good name. He must neither originate statements of a defamatory nature against a brother, nor give circulation to any that he may have heard, because injury may be done as well by the one as by the other; in fact, it is the circulation that gives slander its effect. It is as much an offense to circulate such statements among Masons as among others. If the offense is committed without malice, the offender is deserving, at least, of a reprimand; if it is committed maliciously, the offender deserves expulsion."


The conclusions of the committee were based upon the rules of *old fashioned* Masonry; they, with Grand Master English, of Arkansas, who says, "that it is unmasonic for one brother to speak ill of another, though in doing so he may speak the truth," will be classed as *old fogies*—behind the age—outlived their time, &c. The doctrine is too practical to suit Young America, and consequently in the new, *ancient*, genuine, printed Work that requires a perfect uniformity in letters, all that about "speaking ill" of a brother, or "sustaining his good name," &c., is omitted in the O. B. In these latter days, you will hear the instruction—and particular stress laid thereon—"you must say *at* Jerusalem," not *of* or *in* but *at*; it is very important that you remember this *exact language*; but where, or how often is the instruction given, or if given, is it heeded: "If a brother has faults, let the world know them by some other tongue than yours."



Would to Heaven that other Grand , and their Subordinates, would take pattern after the Grand  of California, and visit with Masonic discipline that worst of crimes, slander.


Vituperation and slander are a part of the machinery in partisanship and controversies, and falsehood and misrepresentation have value in proportion as they prove effectual. Parties engage therein without compunction, who are regarded by the world, or within their own circle, as *perfect gentlemen*, or even *Christians*. Even Masons, forgetting or ignoring the ties that make of all one common brotherhood, engage in crusades against a brother who thinks differently upon some question of local or public policy.

If Masonry is not a splendid myth; if it is not merely to be regarded as a beautiful theory; if it is a reality; if it is to be regarded as practical; if its mission is to benefit mankind by creating a brotherhood among men, it has, in enforcing among its own members a conformity to its ancient laws, a quarry to work apparently inexhaustible.

The foregoing may, perhaps, be considered out of place in a document of this kind. We believe that the duties of a Committee on Foreign Correspondence to involve something more than collating matter from the published Proceedings of other Grand Bodies; we believe the object in inaugurating the system of Foreign Cor-


respondence committees, was to gather information and spread it before the brethren of the particular jurisdiction, whether it be of the doings of the Grand  in deciding questions of jurisprudence ; of the customs and usages obtaining in the different jurisdictions ; statistical of the strength in numbers or pecuniarily ; or of the practical, utilitarian dogmas which are so much neglected, perhaps, because untaught where they should be.

We believe that the Committee are placed on the " Watch Towers " as much to sound the alarm as to proclaim good tidings. We have, in our Masonic experience, seen and *felt* so much of the evils resulting from vituperation, invective, misrepresentation, ascription of motives, &c., that we hail the action of the Grand  of California in declaring that defamation, whether true or false, is a Masonic crime to be punished, as a return to the old Masonry, and hope to see it followed by , both Grand and Subordinate, everywhere.



The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Brother Lawrence C. Owen, in which the Proceedings of 37 Grand  are reviewed. Those of Minnesota for the years 1864, '5, and '6, received a fraternal notice. We have read the report of Bro. Owen with much interest ; we wish that all our brethren could have access to the various reports on Foreign Correspondence ; Masonry would be benefited thereby.

M.: W.: Wm. A. Davies was elected Grand Master, and R.: W.: Alex. G. Abel, re elected Grand Secretary.

CANADA.


The thirteenth Annual Communication of the Grand  of Canada, was opened at the city of London, July 8th, 1868.

" M.: W.: Bro. William Mercer Wilson, Grand Master, on the throne."

160  represented, 193 on the roll. 12 Charters for new  were granted during the session.

From the address of the Grand Master we quote :

" If there is to be found in our ranks any individual who has joined us, actuated by no higher motive than self-interest, and influenced by the idea that he is thereby making a most judicious investment for himself and family, he will soon discover that he has not only deceived himself, but that he has altogether misapprehended the genius, the scope, and the great objects of Masonry ; for our brotherhood is not for a moment to be placed on the same level with those mere benefit clubs which have recently been established, with the sole and avowed intention of making to the contributor or to his legal representatives, a full and equivalent return in hard cash for that which he has invested in their hands."

The report on " Foreign Relations " was presented by Bro. Thomas White, Jun., in which the Proceedings of 36 Grand  are reviewed. Minnesota received a favorable notice ; quotations made

from the address of the Grand Master, and also from the report on Foreign Correspondence. The transactions were of local interest.

"R.: W.: Bro. A. A. Stevenson" was elected Grand Master, and R.: W.: Thos. Bird Harris re-elected Grand Secretary.

COLORADO.

The seventh Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Colorado was opened at Denver, Oct. 7th, 1867.

Six ☐ represented, seven on the roll.

We commend the sentiments contained in the address of M.: W.: C. Withrow, Grand Master, to the brethren of this jurisdiction. We quote :

"Brethren, Masonry is getting to be too much of a machine ; it is treated as though it consisted merely of form and ceremonies. This should not be. Masters of ☐ should strive to make their meetings interesting and attractive. Mere forms of ritual, no matter how quaint or unusual, become stale when nothing else is heard night after night. Mere making of Masons or conferring of degrees, is not all of Masonry. Ours is intended to be a social institution ; it is intended to cultivate and mature the intellectual as well as the moral features of men's character. Masters should be selected who are competent to instruct their ☐ in something more than the ritual.

"Something ought to be done to attract to the ☐ brethren who can instruct us. We have such men in the Order who would be glad to devote a small part of their time to imparting instruction upon Masonic subjects which are never thought of by a large part of our Masons. The object seems to be only to have the name of a Mason—not to learn and know what Masonry is, what it teaches, and what it makes a man."

M.: W.: Henry M. Teller was elected Grand Master, and R.: W.: Edward C. Parmelee re-elected Grand Secretary.

DELAWARE.

The sixty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Delaware was opened at Wilmington, June 27, 1868.

Fifteen ☐ represented, twenty-three on the roll.

The address of the Grand Master was mostly devoted to matters of local interest. With reference to applications for dispensations to confer the degrees in less than the regular required time, he says :

"I have become thoroughly convinced that cases of emergency, sufficient to warrant the use of this, one of the prerogatives of the Grand Master's office, in our jurisdiction, rarely, if ever occur. I have become so thoroughly convinced of this fact that I have granted *none*."

He decided a question proposed ; that where a party had been rejected in a sister jurisdiction, a ☐ in Delaware could not act upon the petition without the consent of the ☐ by which he had been rejected.

Thinks it improper to bury a suicide unless the act was committed during a fit of insanity.

The business transacted was of local interest.

Report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by the Grand Secretary, in which are reviewed the Proceedings of thirty-eight Grand []s, ours included.

The Proceedings before us present a marked contrast to those of former years; evidently the Craft in Delaware have "turned over a new leaf."

M.: W.: E. J. Homer was elected Grand Master, and R.: W.: J. P. Almond was re-elected Grand Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

We are in the receipt of a pamphlet containing the Proceedings of the District of Columbia, at the semi-annual, several special, and the fifty-seventh Annual Communication. The latter was opened in the city of Washington, November 5th, 1867, R.: W.: R. B. Donaldson, Dept. G.: M.:, presiding.

Sixteen [] represented, twenty on the roll.

During the session, P.: G.: M.: French presented to the Grand [] a piece of the candle carried in the funeral procession of General Washington, Dec. 18, 1799.

We are sorry to notice that the following proposed amendment to the Constitution, was rejected:

"Every [] is prohibited from initiating, passing, or raising any one not a citizen of this District, without first having received the consent of the [] nearest his place of residence, under seal."

That veteran, and world-wide known Mason, B. B. French, after a lapse of fifteen years, was again elected Grand Master, and installed on the 27th of December, at what is termed an "Installation Communication." On that occasion he delivered a brief—for him—and very interesting address, from which we propose to extract.

After stating that when he was first elected Grand Master in 1846, there were but 235 Master Masons in the jurisdiction, and that the returns for 1867 showed a membership of 2,323, he says:

"If every Free Mason would live up to his obligations; if each one would observe the golden injunction of the pure hearted Evangelist, to whom this day is dedicated in every Christian calendar, 'Brethren, love one another,'—what a happy community we might be. And never, since I have been on the stage of existence, has it been more necessary that we should regard that holy injunction than now; for the aspect of the times is such as to have a tendency to array man against man and brother against brother."

There are many regulations recognized as law in this country that do not obtain in other countries; among them is the right of Subordinate [] to make Masons. The Grand [] of England holds and practices upon the proposition that "Every [] possesses the abstract right to initiate any person whom it may consider fit and proper, without considering where his residence may be."

Acting upon this theory, a □ in Canada, some years since, made Masons of residents of the State of Maine, the Grand □ of which State protested and made a formal complaint to the Grand □ of England, claiming as the law the American dogma, "That no □ can extend its geographical jurisdiction beyond the territorial limits of its own Grand □." Bro. French as Chairman of a Committee, sustained the Grand □ of Maine in a well digested report.

In 1865, the late Bro. Whiting, then Grand Master of the District of Columbia, assumed in his address the same position as that of the Grand □ of England; he said :

"I hold that a Subordinate □ in this jurisdiction may, of right, confer the degrees of Masonry upon any candidate whom, upon due inquiry in the manner prescribed by Masonic law and usage, they may find to be worthy; and that all regular □ throughout the world may do likewise, unless forbidden or restrained by the supreme Masonic authority, to which they are severally amenable. We do not presume to define the eligibility of candidates for Masonry in other jurisdictions, and do not admit the right of others to do so for us."

M. . W. . Bro. French says :

"This address was referred to a committee, of which I was chairman, and at the next meeting of the Grand □, I made a report thereupon, in which I said, 'We desire to endorse his views upon the subject of the right of this Grand □ and its Subordinates to confer the degrees of Free Masonry upon whomsoever they may deem qualified to receive them.'

"You will all see that I was guilty of a glaring inconsistency. Many of the committees of the Grand □ of other jurisdictions saw it, and they did not hesitate to point it out in a manner by no means flattering to my feelings. I was in no position to say anything, and so was silent; but now, with no attempt at explanation or excuse, I must assume the position I occupied in 1860."

We hope that those of our brethren who cited Bro. French as authority in 1866, will, if the question should again come up, quote his opinions of 1867.

The two dogmas, as the one quoted above, and that a Grand □ possesses exclusive jurisdiction in the State or Territory where located, are Americanisms, made necessary by the migratory character of our people. The latter doctrine was first promulgated by Massachusetts, in 1792, after the union of the two Grand □ that had for years been in existence in that State.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by our old friend R. . W. . Bro. W. M. Smith, in which are reviewed the proceedings of 39 Grand □, Minnesota included.

Thank you, Bro. Smith, *we owe you one*.

R. . W. . N. D. Larner was re-elected Grand Secretary.

FLORIDA.

The Communication of the Grand □ of Florida for the year 1868, was opened at Tallahassee on the thirteenth day of January. Thirty-five □ represented, fifty-seven on the roll.

From the address of the Grand Master we quote :

"We are taught in our Masonic infancy to live soberly, to be temperate ; in short, to avoid intemperance. Are we living up to this teaching when we make so frequent use of the intoxicating bowl? Brethren, it is a dangerous, unmasonic vice. Let us beware, then, and 'touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing.' Profane swearing is a vice. By reference to the Book, one of our Great Lights, we find that we are not to 'take the name of the Lord in vain.' Violating the holy sabbath is also a vice. Gaming is an offence not only against Masonry, but it is made a high crime by our Legislature. These vices are in direct violation of the holy commands of the Almighty, forbidden by the laws of our State, and condemned by the laws and edicts of Masonry. Then, brethren, may we not, can we not, once again make the effort to devise some plan by which these vices may be abolished among the members of our noble Fraternity."

We apprehend that Florida is not the only State in which such admonitions are applicable.

The Grand Master announced, among others, the decease of P. . G. . M. . and ex-Governor, Bro. Thomas Brown.

The writer of this had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Bro. Brown for over twenty years, and must be permitted to add his testimony to the virtues, the culture, and distinguished Masonic worth and ability of the deceased, to that of the Grand ☐ of Florida.

The following resolution was adopted :

"Resolved, That when a member of a particular ☐ is definitely suspended, upon the expiration of the term of suspension he is restored to full membership without a vote of the ☐.

The following report was adopted :

"The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence * * * respectfully report, that a brother may dimit whenever he pleases, by paying all dues, if there be no charges against him ; and he can apply again at any time for membership—but he must be balloted for."

Our sentiments exactly—a dimit is nothing more or less than the Secretary's receipt for moneys paid—see page 59, Compilation of Constitution, Regulations &c., of Minnesota.

The following resolution as adopted, we commend to the earnest consideration of the brethren in this jurisdiction :

"Resolved, That the Grand Officers of this Grand ☐ are requested, in all their visitations to particular ☐, to urge upon the brethren the vast importance of securing at least a good English education to the orphans of Master Masons who are in the jurisdiction of their respective ☐.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. . W. . DeWitt C. Dawkins was elected Grand Master, and R. . W. . Hugh A. Cooley re-elected Grand Secretary.

GEORGIA.

The annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Georgia, for 1867, was opened at Macon, October 30th. 177 ☐ represented, 263 on the roll.

From the address of the M. . W. . G. . M. . we copy :

"The Master of a [] , for the time being, is clothed with *absolute* power in the government and control of his [] . With the Masonic implement of power in his hands, by its sound, confusion *must* cease, and order prevail. If the sound of the gavel is not obeyed, he has the power, and it is his duty, to close the [] . He can and it is required of him to have the guilty punished ; and if the members refuse to sustain him, by inflicting adequate punishment on the offender, he can object to their findings, and refuse to sustain their action, and appeal to the Grand [] to be sustained. There is no appeal from the decision of the Master by its members, excepting to the Grand [] . The power of Master being thus absolute, it should, nevertheless, be exercised, not in an arbitrary or harsh manner, but with kindness and courtesy, yet with firmness. The Master of a [] , to a very considerable extent, is responsible for the peace, character and standing of his [] . No imposter, or unworthy visitor, can be received within the [] without his permission. By his ballot he can close the door of his [] against the reception of an unworthy or disqualified candidate. It is his neglect to discharge his duty, if the illiterate, the immoral, the drunkard, the gambler, the profane swearer, or the halt and the maimed, are permitted to enter our sacred temple, and thus violate our ancient landmarks, and bring dishonor and reproach on the Institution. But few of the evils complained of, by which the peace and harmony of a [] is disturbed, but what the Mason can—and it is his duty—to prevent, or cause to be punished."

The following passages from the address are in such marked contrast with the *action* of some of our sister Grand [] , that we cannot refrain from presenting them, endorsing, as we do, the sentiment :

"I have not considered it consistent with the spirit and honor of Masonry, or necessary for the demands of justice, that the offences committed by the brethren, in the investigation and final action had thereon, should be spread upon our minutes in the usual objectionable form, which has been frequently the case, by being first detailed in the Grand Officer's report, and again by the action of the Grand [] , and that, too, by the repeated odious name of the offence. I admit that an individual who has received the Degrees in Masonry, (but he can not be considered a Mason) may be guilty of murder, treason, theft, arson, rape, seduction, and any of the offences named in the black catalogue of crimes. Yet in the investigation of these offences, I do not consider it consistent with the principles of Masonry, or the dignity and honor of the Institution, that the odious names by which offences are generally known, should be spread upon our Journal, and be proclaimed to the world, by which our enemies may be furnished with material for abuse. Such exposure is in violation of the divine principles of Masonry, and not demanded by justice, nor sanctioned by charity. Therefore, offences committed by brethren, should be exposed to the world only by their Masonic names, such as unmaasonic, or *gross* unmaasonic conduct. So we have faithfully discharged our duty in defending the honor and purity of our Institution, by the administration of justice, or inflicting adequate punishment, our duty is discharged and need look no farther."

We notice that our Georgia brethren have advanced our Grand Master *one peg*. A District Deputy reports :

"On the 20th day of May I received from M. . W. . G. . M. . John Harris, \$125, money sent by the Rev. C. W. Nash, M. . W. . G. . M. . of the Grand [] of Minnesota, to assist in relieving the most destitute widows and orphans in this jurisdiction. The amount has been expended by me and relieved much suffering. Comment upon this munificent Masonic charity would seem to be superfluous, for I am sure that every woman in Georgia feels grateful for it. The Grand [] of Minnesota, by this act, has

placed herself as a Masonic beacon-light in contrast with some of our sister Grand [] west and southwest. Minnesota has shown and practiced the true cosmopolitan principles. May the Grand Master of the universe dispense to them bountiful blessings while in this vale of tears, and when the Grand Warden of Heaven shall call them home, may they all receive the welcome plaudit: 'Well done, thou good and faithful servants, enter into the joys prepared for you from the foundation of the earth.'"

Our brethren will notice that the funds contributed have been faithfully distributed, been gratefully received, and that our Grand Master in addition to his titles, Masonic, Civil, Military, &c., has been advanced to a "*Reverend*."

The Committee on Grievances reported on one case, that, in their opinion, the punishment inflicted was inadequate to the offence committed; recommended that the accused be expelled and the Charter of the [] recalled, all of which was adopted.

The Committee on Jurisprudence had the subject of "maims" before them, and in answer to the question:

"If you allow that anyone maimed should be admitted, where does the rule find its limit?" *Reply*—"In the opinion of your committee, a strict adherence to the old Constitution is the only safe and certain remedy, and should be insisted on. The candidate must be 'hale and sound,' perfect in all his limbs, as a man should be."

Such is the position of our Grand [].

Bro. Geo. L. Barry, the Grand Lecturer, presented the report on Foreign Correspondence, in which the Proceedings of 35 Grand [] are noticed, Minnesota among the number.


We have read the report of Brother Barry with great care and attention; we find many utterances to approve, and many that we would had been unwritten. "Two wrongs never make a right." Publications emanating from Masonic Bodies, or from individual Masons, as such, should never contain terms other than courteous towards brethren. While we are chagrined that a sister jurisdiction would allow the publication of the language of which Bro. Barry complains, yet we are very sorry that he should put on paper, words that he will one day regret.

We are, and ever have been opposed to any political discussions, or even allusions, in a Masonic document. Believing that charity, or toleration, is the great foundation stone of Freemasonry, we are unwilling that differences of opinion on any subject should jeopardize our harmony as brethren, and hence eschew the discussions in Masonic papers, of interdicted matter.

M. W. John Harris, was re-elected Grand Master, and our friend of "auld lang syne," Simri Rose, re-elected Grand Secretary. The latter officer has been re-elected annually for time out of mind.

INDIANA.

The fifty-first Annual Communication of the Grand [] of Indiana, was opened at Indianapolis, May 26, 1868.

343  represented, 363 on the roll.

The address of Grand Master Hazelrigg, comprises 27 pages of the printed Proceedings, at least sixteen pages of which we should like to present in this report, but for that stereotyped phrase, "want of space."

The duties of a Committee on Foreign Correspondence in the State of Indiana, devolve on the Grand Master; M. W. Bro. Hazelrigg presents some very strong, we were about to say unanswerable, arguments in support of the practice.



In selecting extracts from this masterly address, we are aware that we shall expose ourselves to the criticism of not making the best selection, but will submit:


"It will not be expected that we should give these three hundred and twenty pages of the addresses of Grand Masters, or the one thousand seven hundred and ninety pages of the reports of the Committees on Foreign Correspondence. If we were to do so, I doubt not the reader would slightly weary before he got through, and in all probability come to the conclusion that there was a good deal of it like the maiden's dance, 'all of a sort.' But there is much, very much, that is interesting, and fully compensates for the labor of searching out. From these Proceedings we may learn, if we had not done so before, that it is a useless effort to try to please everybody, and after a lifelong effort to accomplish that most desirable object, we must give up in despair."

He then enumerates the differences in the views of the various committees, some criticising for doing particular acts, others because they had not done something else, and concludes his illustrations with:

"Our course, if not the best, is at least as good as others. Our laws and practice is the result of no little reflection, experience and observation: we never find fault with what others do or say, unless we are satisfied that some fundamental principle is involved, being content that others should govern their internal policy matters as to them shall seem best."

He claims that "There is, perhaps, no point in the whole range of Masonic jurisprudence about which there is less uniformity of opinion amongst jurists than as to what these Landmarks are," enters into a lengthy argument on the "Right of Grand Masters to make Masons at sight," and is opposed to the principle as is understood in this jurisdiction; next argues the question of appeal from the decision of a presiding officer, and says:

"I suppose it is generally conceded that there is a right of appeal from the decision of a Grand Master to the Grand , at least I know of no Grand  where it is not practiced."

We will venture to expose our ignorance by the remark that we know of but two Grand  (Indiana and one other) that does recognize, or allow an appeal from the decision of the Grand Master in the chair. Why, it is but ten years since an appeal was allowed in the General Grand Bodies; the opposite opinion was held and maintained up to 1859. He further says:

"On the right of appeal from a decision of the Master of a Subordinate ☐, there is some room for doubt."

And deduces some very strong arguments in favor of his position. Without attempting to answer his arguments, we quote the language of a distinguished Wisconsin brother on another proposition. "Admitting the doctrine would be fraught with dangerous consequences to the Craft," he "pitches into" the 39 articles of the Ancient Regulations, and claims that there is not a "Grand ☐ upon the face of the earth that carries" them out. But stands up for the *New American Regulation* of the Independent Jurisdictional rights of a Grand ☐ over material in its own territory—and so do we. He is not in favor of *side degrees*, as they are called, and depreciates the use of titles in Masonic documents, and says :

"One attaches to his name the letters, M. D., which we may readily conclude stands for Master's Degree; another D. D., that might do for two or Double Degrees; another L. L. D., this will do for Lawful ☐ Degree, in contradistinction to Clandestine Degrees; but when I come to the figures I give it up; there is too much of it; some have 33 with a little ° attached to their names, some 33 with the same character attached. Now a teacher in geography in our common schools would, perhaps, tell his pupils that it stood for degrees of latitude or longitude, but that can't be its meaning in the Proceedings of a ☐ of Ancient Craft Masons, for I find it attached in the Proceedings of ☐ located in different degrees of both latitude and longitude. It can't mean degrees taken in a ☐ of Ancient Craft Masons, for that is a good many more than the 'oldest inhabitant' in the old latitude and longitude of Masonry ever heard of; but if, after all, it is merely a display of taste, we, having no right to say a word, will keep silent, only suggesting that there are other places where it would be more appropriate for an exhibition simply of taste than in a Masonic ☐. How lovely and to be admired, is good old fashioned Ancient Craft Masonry; it needs no curls, bibs, flounces, primps, starch, or paint to commend it to the love, support, and admiration of the good and the true the world over, in all ages and countries."

We can guess as to his allusion in the following :

"The subject of making Masons of a certain class of our population, might be made a disturbing element of no mean proportions in the Masonic family, if it could be moved by a few who are ambitious of being considered wise in advance, or 'above what is written,' but I have an abiding faith in the Masonic prudence of the present generation, that they will not permit themselves to be carried headlong and with their eyes open into a maelstrom, the effect of which, no one can foresee, when it is much safer and easier to keep out than it is to get in it. It will be time enough to meet this question, when the necessity presents itself."

On the question of restoration, he says :

"A suspended or expelled Mason, is to all intents and purposes, out of the pale of the ☐. It may be right that a majority might restore to the privileges of the Order, but its being, as I believe it is, a violation of a universally admitted Landmark, to admit to membership without a unanimous vote, a bare majority can not do it. The vote must be unanimous."

Sound law, in our judgment.

He reports having arrested the charter of one ☐ for initiating a brother "who was minus a leg," and says :

"The high standing and unblemished character of the candidate can

not be permitted to set aside a well defined rule, which the memory of man knoweth not when it did not exist. The better half of the human family are, by the inexorable laws of our Institution, excluded, and it has never entered into the mind of man that the law should be altered or abridged. * * * Pass lightly over one violation to-day, to-morrow another, next day another, and our laws will soon be of no greater impediment to the vicious or careless than cobwebs are to the wasp or the hornet."

M. W. Martin H. Rise was elected Grand Master, and R. W. John H. Bramwell, Grand Secretary. Our old friend Hacker positively declined a re-election as Grand Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

The twenty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Illinois, was opened at Springfield, October 1st, 1867.

399 ☐ represented, 543 on the roll.

57 dispensations for new ☐ were granted during the year.

The Grand Master reprobates the use of Masonic emblems, "for the purpose of advertising, or attracting business, for show, or excessive ornament."

On the matter of "avouchments," he says the law of that jurisdiction is :

"That no visitor shall be permitted to sit in ☐ until some brother, known *as such*, shall vouch in open ☐, or to the Master, at the time of opening, that he has sat with him in open

On "secrecy of the ballot," he says :

"It is not supposable, among Master Masons, that there are any who would reject a candidate through malice, envy, ill-will, anger, jealousy, or spleen ; if any ☐ has admitted to its fold any one who can be guilty of such base conduct, it is her misfortune—perhaps her fault—and for which there is no Masonic remedy. The right to reject a candidate is a clear sequence of the right to vote, and it is as clear and sacred as the right to elect. The ballot is not spread to elect a candidate alone, but to determine whether the candidate shall be rejected, and for the further protection of the weak, of the timid, or the poor, the secret ballot is spread. The duty to reject is also as clear as the duty to vote ; and that duty is to be the result of conscientious convictions in each brother's breast, and he votes upon those convictions in the presence of Deity alone.

"The rejection of a candidate, when declared, is to be shared in silence by every brother, no matter how unpleasant ; for if any one states how he voted, he violates the secrecy of the ballot, and thereby violates his obligation. The more shields there are thrown around the ballot, which is the great safety-valve of Masonry, the better."

As illustrative of the proposition that all should acquiesce in the result of the ballot without remark, it may not be improper to record a circumstance, many years since related to the writer by the late Philip C. Tucker, at the time G. M. of Vt.

An application had been made by a well known and very popular young man. On the evening that the petition was to be acted upon, there was an unusually large attendance. The ballots were spread, and to the surprise of all his friends a negative appeared ; a second ballot was had, with a like result, but before the W. M.

could declare it, several of the brethren had simultaneously risen, each declaring that there was either a mistake, or personal pique had operated, and demanded another ballot; the W. . M. . weakly allowed the remarks, and ordered a third ballot; at the word "dark in the south," brethren sprung to their feet declaring that it *must* be a personal pique; that the young man was well known, and his character above reproach; so brother after brother was allowed to make remarks, until the circle from which the negative must have come, was narrowed to but three or four; another ballot was demanded and conceded by the W. . M. .; the ballot was had, each of the friends of the applicant watching closely those who had not spoken; as the word dark was again pronounced, a scene of confusion ensued very seldom witnessed in a Masonic ☐. Reasons were demanded, and even the W. . M. ., giving way to the storm, requested of the brother who had been signaled as casting the negative, to give his reasons for so doing. The storm was hushed as an old brother, a physician, arose, and protesting against such a violation of the rights of a Mason, avowed that he did it; he had hoped and desired to exercise his rights unknown and unquestioned. As he resumed his seat, other than complimentary remarks were indulged in by brethren. Finally the W. . M. . interposed, requesting of the brother, for the satisfaction of the ☐, to assign his reasons. Amidst profound silence the old brother again arose, and after rebuking the brethren for their unmasonic course, said: "I had hoped to keep my reasons a perpetual secret, but you, brethren, and you, W. . M. ., will ever remember that you have, as it were, forced me to speak. I know this young man to be a libertine. I know that he has seduced the daughter of a member of this ☐; the father does not know it—he is your W. . M. ."

This, of course, is an unparalleled case, but evidences the necessity of acquiescing in the result of the secret ballot without remark. In the course of our experience we have known several cases where the *manœuvring* of friends have got around a rejection, and the candidate admitted, but in *every* such case, the result has proved that Masonry would have been benefited by acquiescence in the rejection.

He deprecates the use of keys or cyphers, and recommends:

"That every Mason who shall manufacture, sell, buy, give, or receive, lend or borrow, or in any way use anything written or printed, in figures or characters, letters or words, as aids in the secret work, ritual or lectures of Masonry, not authorized by the Grand ☐, be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

Are we to understand that the Grand ☐ of Illinois *does* allow her own particular secret work, rituals, &c., to be printed or written? If so, we can't see the impropriety of Masons procuring others

for comparison. If Illinois allows the possession of her own Work in key or cypher, we do not comprehend upon what principle she would expel one of her members from procuring that of another jurisdiction.

All this key and cypher business grows out of the new fangled notion of precise uniformity in *language*. All history and experience proves that uniformity in language is unattainable, and common sense teaches that it could not be preserved without some indisputable key or cypher. Uniformity of *language* without the fastened evidence, is simply impossible. The fathers never sought for, or inculcated *uniformity* of *language*, but did of ceremony and workings, and those need no cypher to preserve.

In our judgment the sooner the Fraternity get rid of this bugbear—this *ignis fatui* of precise uniformity of language—the sooner they will get rid of keys, cyphers, mnemonics, printed rituals, &c., with all their attendant evils, and Masons will pay more attention to the great cardinal principles and truths of the Order; as they familiarize themselves with its principles, their everyday life will assimilate, and Masonry will be studied as a science of symbols worthy the investigation of the immortal; a society whose governing characteristic is brotherly love in its broadest sense—whose members may confide in each other without fear of disappointment—among whom reputations are safe, and slander and obloquy are unknown—by whom sickness, sorrow and distress are solaced, shared and relieved; whose energies will be devoted to the diffusion of knowledge and the enlightenment of the people, instead of using the time which God has given them for beneficent purposes, in learning to say “at” instead of “of” or “the” for “an.”

No intelligent Mason was ever refused admission as a visitor anywhere because of a want of preciseness in the language of the ritual of the particular jurisdiction.

The By-Laws of the Grand ☐ contain the following :

“Sec. 81. All Subordinate ☐ under this jurisdiction are instructed to admit no negro or mulatto as a visitor, or otherwise, under any circumstances whatever.

“Sec. 82. If any ☐ in this jurisdiction violates this express will of this Grand ☐, it shall be the duty of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State at once to arrest its charter.”

At the session of 1866, a proposition was made to repeal the above sections. The committee to whom the matter was referred, reported at the session of 1867 against the repeal, alleging,

“That the agitation of the question at this time would inevitably create much interest and excitement, if not confusion and ill-will, greatly retarding, if not totally defeating, the object sought by the repeal, in the present state of public feeling, and believing the consideration and discussion of the subject at this time injudicious, unwise, and premature.”

We would like to inquire, when will it be proper to discuss the question? Why not permit the [] to exercise their rights under the "Ancient Charges and Regulations?" Why should Grand [] legislate upon the subject?

The report was adopted, "ayes 858, noes 242."

We have always held that a "dimit" was simply a receipt for moneys paid, and that no action of the [] was necessary. The Grievance Committee of the Grand [] of Illinois, reported a case in which a brother about to remove from the jurisdiction, being in good standing, and exhibiting a certificate from the Secretary that all dues were paid, asked for a dimit, which the [] *refused*; the Grand [] ordered its Subordinate to grant a dimit.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented a very interesting report, in which are reviewed the Proceedings of thirty-eight Grand [], Minnesota among the number.

The Barney-Willson *Key*, Morris *Conservator*, *mnemonic*, cypher, figure work, has claimed and received a great deal of attention for a few years past in the different Grand [] jurisdictions: The name of Bro. Samuel Willson, P. G. Lecturer of Vermont, has been prominently used as in possession of the Simon pure "original Jacobs" genuine Webb Work, i's all dotted and t's all crossed, because he had a *key*, part of which was written by John Barney and a part by himself, at Barney's dictation.

It is claimed that a certain book called "Mnemonics," printed in letters, figures and characters, accompanied by a vocabulary—price ranging from \$1 to \$10, according to customers—contains this "Simon pure work."

The key is said to be *safe*; perhaps it is; a lady in a neighboring State, has, to our knowledge, deciphered it.

In 1866, the Grand [] of Vermont appointed a committee to "report to the Grand [] at its next session, what they, after careful consideration, deem to be as nearly as possible, the ancient and original Work and Lectures as taught by Thomas Smith Webb." The report is before us, copied by the Foreign Correspondence Committee of Illinois. We have not received the Proceedings of the Grand [] of Vermont for 1867.

But for its length we would *scissors* the entire report. We shall only present a few extracts.

"BARNEY stated that when he called on WEBB to obtain the Lectures, WEBB said that he was engaged, but referred him to GLEASON, who WEBB said would give them precisely as he himself would do. BARNEY replied that his brethren had furnished him the means to obtain the Webb Ritual, and nothing else would satisfy them. WEBB replied that he would occasionally hear him recite, and would review the whole before he left, and that he accordingly did so."

The foregoing is Brother Willson's report of Barney's statement made to him in 1817. Doubtless Brother Willson reports exactly that which Barney told him.

The late Ebenezer Wadsworth, for a long time Grand Lecturer of the State of New York, received his ritual from Webb in person, and exhibited a certificate signed by Webb, recommending him as a Lecturer, &c. Now if Barney had the Webb ritual, and all written, why would he in 1818, go to Wadsworth to get the Webb Work, and follow him six weeks in his lecturing tour to perfect himself in it? Brother Wadsworth so informed the writer in the presence of Brother N. B. Haswell, P. G. M. of Vermont:

"Your Past Grand Lecturer informed the committee that he did not know that the work *Mnemonics*, so called by ROB. MORRIS, was claimed to be a copy of his Lectures, until some six months after it appeared in print, and that he has never since so considered it. Some of your committee have knowledge of the fact that Brother WILLSON from the first ever claimed that there were errors, and grave ones, in them, and after patient and careful investigation and comparison, proclaims and points out more than one hundred changes, some of them vital and essential, made by MORRIS in his work called *Mnemonics*.

"Therefore your committee, after a careful and patient investigation of the facts presented, and full examination of the corroborating testimony submitted to them, can come to no other conclusion than that GLEASON, SNOW, CROSS, and HASWELL, and WILLSON in his amended copy, have all made their own changes and interpolations, and that the original Barney Lectures, as formerly taught previous to 1856, by WILLSON, are a transcript of the teachings of THOMAS SMITH WEBB; and the others, although in all essential points they agree, are a mixture of the teachings of these several authors, compiled by each one to suit their own tastes and prejudices, and that the *Mnemonics*, by ROB. MORRIS, are but a review of these various authors, making, perhaps, Brother WILLSON's amended copy the basis, prepared in accordance with his own taste and designs.

"Your committee, after the performance of the laborious duty assigned them, in view of the facts and testimony which have been placed before them, having as thoroughly investigated the subject as can be done at this late period, when but a remnant of the men who had knowledge of the introduction of the Work and Lectures as taught by BARNEY in Vermont, believe that the Lectures of THOMAS SMITH WEBB are contained in the original Barney key in the possession of Past Grand Lecturer SAMUEL WILLSON, and a literal copy of which, in cypher, is herewith submitted, was the Ancient Work in Vermont from 1817, and is the best standard that can be found; and that the work called *Mnemonics*, by ROB. MORRIS, is but a corruption, with such interpolations from other compilers, with additional changes by himself; and that the Lectures presented by your committee should be adopted by this Grand ☐ as the standard in this jurisdiction.

"In justice to Brother SAMUEL WILSON, Past Grand Lecturer, we would say that we believe him to have been faithful to all the trusts reposed in him by the Grand ☐ of Vermont, during his long service, and that he is entirely innocent of the corruptions and speculations of ROB. MORRIS."

The committee say that Gleason, Cross, Willson, &c., made changes in the Webb Work. Where is the evidence that Barney did not? Where is the evidence that the differences between the Gleason and Barney cypher was not made by Barney? It is positive that the Work he taught in the west differs very materially from

that he gave Willson. Why give the Barney key the preference over those of Gleason, Cross, Wadsworth, Stephenson, &c., each of whom had certificates from Webb recommending them as lecturers, or, to come nearer yet to Webb, *Snow helped him to make the Work*; why not give his key the preference—he never changed as much as Webb did.

We are willing to take the Work of any of the parties above noticed except the Mnemonics.

M.: W.: J. R. Gorin, Grand Master, and R.: W.: H. G. Reynolds, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

IOWA.

The twenty-first Annual Communication of the Grand □ of Iowa was opened at Des Moines, June 2, 1868.

115 □ represented, 214 on the roll.

The Grand Master reported having granted twenty-one Dispen-sations for new □ during the year.

He, in common with several of the other Grand Masters, including ours, complains of unnecessary labor—thus :

“No one not conversant with the multifarious duties devolving upon the Grand Master, can form any idea of the hundreds of letters received by him, asking his advice, opinion or decision upon some point therein presented, and on which information and decision, in a large majority of cases, could have been readily obtained by a few moments reference to the published constitutions and laws of the Grand □.”

We opine that examination would reveal the fact that the jurisdiction of Iowa is not singular in that :

“Many of the □ visited by me during the past year, were to all appearances destitute of either the book of Constitutions, Proceedings of the Grand □, Grand □ By-Laws, or even *printed* By-Laws of their own □. The only article in the book line being some old copy of a monitor from which the Worshipful Master was accustomed to read the monitorial passages while initiating a candidate or conferring a degree.”

Our experience coincides with the foregoing, and we have in years past done a considerable talking in endeavors to correct the evil. It is one of thoughtlessness, growing out of a want of a system.

The Grand □ should apply the remedy, by enacting that each □ should have as part of its furniture a book-case, a desk, or even a pine box, to be in charge of the Secretary, in which to keep, at least copies of the Constitution and Proceedings of the Grand □, and the Secretary should under penalty be held responsible for their preservation. It would be well to go even further, and compeleach □ to have a library, if of only half a dozen standard Masonic works for reference. Masons require Masonic education.

Accompanying the address of the Grand Master is a copy of 25 of the decisions, or answers to questions submitted. Such of them as are based upon the particular laws of Iowa, are not of interest here.

Each Grand ☐ has the right to frame its own laws, and although we may differ as to the propriety of certain framework, so long as Landmarks are not violated it is none of our business. We find:

"(1.) *Query*.—Can a brother be a member of two ☐ at the same time?
Ans.—No."

The celebrated Dr. Oliver was Master of three different ☐ at the same time.

"(3.) *Query*.—Can a brother, without a dimit from a regular ☐ be an officer of a ☐ U. D. ?

Ans.—No. Sec. 18, Grand ☐ By-Laws, &c., &c."

We have known a number of instances in which an officer of a ☐ U. D. has been an officer of a chartered ☐ at the same time.

"(4.) *Query*.—Is desertion from the military service of the United States a *masonic* crime, which should subject a brother guilty thereof to trial and discipline by his ☐ ?

Answer.—I think not."

"(7.) *Query*.—Can charges be preferred in a Subordinate ☐ against a former Worshipful Master, for offenses committed while he was Worshipful Master of said ☐ , and he be tried and disciplined therefor ?

Answer.—Yes, provided the acts complained of were for gross unmasonic conduct, and not of an official character. For his *official* acts he is responsible to the Grand ☐ ."

"(11.) *Query*.—Is it necessary for the Worshipful Master of a ☐ U. D. to receive the so-called Past Master's Degree ?

Answer.—No."

"(12.) *Query*.—Must the officers of a ☐ U. D. be installed before acting ?

Answer.—No."

Concurre. There can be no question as to the correctness of the answers to the four latter propositions.

"(15.) *Query*.— ☐ received the degrees of Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft, but before receiving the third degree, a brother from another ☐ protests against his further advancement, and *refuses* to give any reasons for his protest.

(1.) Would our ☐ be justified in disregarding said protest ?

(2.) Is it necessary for a brother protesting against the advancement of a candidate in a ☐ of which he is not a member, to give his reasons for such protest ?

Answer.—(1.) Yes. Nevertheless the fact of such objection being made should put the brethren on their guard, and cause them to thoroughly investigate the character and qualifications of the applicant before advancing him further. (2.) Certainly, if he expects his protest to be respected. If the objector has any good reason why the brother should not be advanced, he should place the ☐ in possession of all the facts in the case."

"(16.) *Query*.—Can a visiting brother object to the initiation of a candidate who has been elected by our ☐ , and should his objection be respected the same as if made by a member of the ☐ , without his giving any reasons therefor ?

Answer.—I think not. * * * * Every ☐ is the judge of who shall be its members. To hold that a protest or objection against the initiation or advancement of a candidate made by a brother not a member of such ☐ , should have the same effect and be respected the same as if made by one of its own members, it seems to me, would be equivalent to extending the ballot to all Masons not members of the ☐ ."

We believe each of the foregoing positions to be correct, and yet a man made a Mason in a regular ☐ becomes a member of the Brotherhood universal, has claims upon any and every brother for aid, and every brother everywhere is bound to run considerable risk

should occasion require, to assist him. It would seem that each Mason, then, should have a voice about the making of one to whom he is bound by obligation.

"(17.) *Query*.—Has the Worshipful Master the right to order the Secretary not to write down certain portions of the testimony given in a Masonic trial?

Answer.— * * * * If the testimony were such as might tend to disclose to the profane such things as are 'improper to be written,' it may be suppressed, but not otherwise."

Who is to be the judge, the Worshipful Master or the Secretary? What has become of "To observe the will and pleasure of the Worshipful Master in recording the proceedings of the ☐.

 Has it been omitted in the new fashion Young America mnemonics?

"(24.) *Query*.—There is a brother here who received the Entered Apprentice degree in a Subordinate ☐ under another Grand ☐ jurisdiction. He wishes to receive the other degrees in our ☐. Is it necessary for us to have the *permission* of such foreign ☐ before conferring on him said degrees?

Answer.—No request or permission is necessary. All that is required in such cases is that 'the brother applying shall produce a recommendation or certificate of good standing from the ☐ in which he was admitted.'"

We would add, "or other satisfactory evidence why he was not advanced."

"(25.) *Query*.—Can a non-affiliated Mason apply for membership to any ☐ he chooses, or must he apply to his nearest ☐? Also, in the case of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, made in another State, who has removed within our jurisdiction, must he apply to the nearest ☐ for the remaining degree or degrees?

Answer.—He must apply to the ☐ nearest to his respective place of residence, except in towns or cities where there are more than one ☐, in which case he may apply to either, as he may elect."

We endorse the decision as to application for degrees, but not, with all due deference to the Iowa Regulations, that as to affiliation. We hold that a Mason may make application for affiliation to any ☐ anywhere. Neither the "Ancient Constitutions," the "Thirty-nine Articles," or the "New Regulations," require a brother to affiliate with the nearest ☐. We admit the right of a Grand ☐ to make such a Regulation, but in this jurisdiction would doubt its propriety.

Grand ☐ are very much exercised about the question of non-affiliation, and what to do to compel affiliation. We have known high toned gentlemen, and even ministers, not that they are always better than other men, to be refused affiliation, Masons, who before and after their rejection never failed liberally to contribute when called upon, and yet they could not join the nearest ☐! Must they be kept out in the cold? We say no; apply where you please. In the present age, if it ever was, rejection is no evidence of unfitness, in either candidates or for membership.

The committee reporting on the address of the Grand Master, say:

"In doing so the Committee deem it their duty to call the attention of the Grand [] to the By-Laws, to the 'letter' of which the M.: W.: Master says he has not conformed, but trusts the 'spirit' of which he has not violated. For obvious reasons, which seem complete, the present Grand Master as well as his predecessor have granted dispensations for new [], contrary to Section 17 of the By-Laws, which provides that no new [] shall be constituted 'within a less distance than ten miles of a [] already existing.'

"In the opinion of the committee this is establishing a bad 'precedent' to violate even the 'letter' of a statutory provision when plainly expressing its meaning. The law should be changed to meet the necessities of the case."

Was not the original enactment a "bad precedent?" We hold that the power to grant dispensations for new [], is an inherent power of the Grand Master, and that it cannot be circumscribed by the Grand [], but that to it exclusively belongs the power to grant charters.

We notice that both the Grand Master and the Committee on his address, commend the "Evergreen," a "Masonic publication" in that State; we have seen but a few numbers of the paper, but judging from them, the commendation is well deserved. We have ever favored any means taken to diffuse true Masonic light, believing that one becomes a true Mason in accordance with his Masonic education. But to those papers that publish questions on Masonic jurisprudence, custom, or usage, propounded from another jurisdiction, and base their answers on the laws, &c., of their own State, we have a most decided objection. Such answers not only create confusion and generate dissensions, but is an insult to the Grand Master and Grand [] of the State from whence the inquiry is made. We do not know that the paper named is thus liable—we hope not, as we have a high respect for the *Editor-in-Chief*.

The following proposition we commend to the attention of this Grand [], if for no other reason than that it was offered by a brother of so large experience as G.: S.: Parvin :

"The Grand [] will entertain no proposition to amend the By-Laws, which shall not have been presented on or before the morning session of the second day, been referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, and reported back by the Committee to the Grand [] in proper form for consideration."

We opine that M.: W.: Bro. Guilbert did not complete his report on Foreign Correspondence, as it does not appear in the Proceedings.

M.: W.: Reuben Mickel, Grand Master, and R.: W.: T. S. Parvin, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

IDAHO.

A convention preparatory to the organization of a Grand [] in the Territory of Idaho, was held in Idaho City, December 16th, 1867.

Four [] were represented, three holding charters from the Grand [] of Oregon, and the other from the Grand [] of Washington Territory.

M. W. George H. Coe, was elected Grand Master, and R. W. P. E. Edmondson, Grand Secretary.

The first Annual Communication was opened at Idaho City, June 22, 1867.

Five [] were represented. The five [] have a membership of 215.

The Proceedings indicate that the brethren in that far-off jurisdiction are earnest Masons, and well informed. We predict that they will give Young America a wide berth.

Grand Master and Grand Secretary, each, were re-elected.

KANSAS.

The twelfth Annual Communication of the Grand [] of Kansas, convened at Leavenworth, October 15th, 1867.

Thirty-seven [] represented, fifty on the roll.

It is strange in this age of the world, when Constitutions are so full and complete, when there are so many books of Masonic Law, and when the Proceedings of each of the Grand [] contain so much of the doings of the others, that so much ignorance should be developed, with reference to the law and usages by the different [].

Year after year, in the different States, we find the experiences of the Grand Master similar to those of Grand Master Adams of Kansas, who says:

"I have received numerous communications from brethren in various parts of the State, asking for decisions on points of Masonic Law and usage. Some of these were questions already settled by the action of this Grand [], and should have been familiar to every brother in this jurisdiction, while others are of sufficient importance to be reported to you."

The address of the Grand Master shows him to be an active practical worker, one who understands the requirements of the Order, albeit we do not coincide in *all* of his suggestions. He reports having granted seventeen dispensations for new []. Recommends that each [] should have a library, and says:

"The brethren of each and every [] ought to have access to some of the standard works on Masonic History, Usage and Jurisprudence. I therefore recommend that Subordinate [] throughout the State take the initiative step for founding [] libraries, by investing such sums as their circumstances will allow, in the purchase of such Masonic works as Mackey's Jurisprudence and Lexicon, Chase's Digest of Masonic Law, Traditions of Masonry, by Pierson; and from time to time, adding to these, other standard works, as the funds of each particular [] will warrant."

He recommends the adoption of a regulation by each of the Grand [], "making it incompetent for any Subordinate [] in its

jurisdiction, knowingly to receive and act upon the petition, or confer the Degrees of Masonry upon any candidate who had been previously rejected by any ☐ in the United States, without first receiving the consent of the ☐ so rejecting the candidate."

We do not approve of the proposition. We hold that no one Grand ☐ has the right to prescribe new qualifications for initiation, and that each Subordinate ☐ is, under the Constitutions, the sole judge of the qualifications of applicants. Petitions should not be received from *residents* merely—no matter of how long standing—but of actual *bona fide* citizens only. Not citizenship as prescribed by the civil law, but citizens resident within the jurisdiction of the ☐ for at least one year, or long enough to enable the community to judge of his general character. In such a case if the applicant be "a man, *free born*, of mature age, and of good report, hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered," and well recommended, it is immaterial whether he has ever been rejected or not. The ☐ judges of his present not previous condition. We believe in the efficacy of repentance, and that an error of youth should not be followed to the grave, more especially by Masons.

Among the decisions reported are the following :

"QUESTION 1.—Is a ☐ of colored men, organized within this State, under a dispensation from some Grand ☐ outside of this State, a clandestine ☐ and should members of such a ☐ be recognized, &c.

ANSWER.—Any ☐ of Master Masons within the State of Kansas, not holding a charter or dispensation from the Grand ☐ of this State, or Grand Master, or Deputy Grand Master, must be held and regarded as a clandestine or spurious ☐, the members of which can be regarded only as profanes. Brethren have no right to visit such pretended ☐.

In juxtaposition we copy a paragraph from the report of the Montana Committee on Foreign Correspondence :

"Paul Drayton manufacturing clandestine Masons and ☐ is harmless, but when any Grand ☐ shall by law forbid his race from being made Masons, *because* of race, he instantly ceases to be engaged in clandestine work, and his manufacture becomes thenceforth genuine. To that race, in such a jurisdiction, all is vacant ground unoccupied, assuredly. As a question of Masonic law, we deem this statement absolutely indisputable."

"QUESTION 5.—A candidate for the Degrees of Masonry is rejected. After the lapse of three years, he petitions another ☐, having concurrent jurisdiction: Has the last named ☐ a right to receive and act upon the petition, without the consent of the ☐ which had rejected the candidate.


ANSWER.—According to the ancient constitution and usages of the Order, when a candidate for the Degrees of Masonry has applied to, and been rejected by a ☐, it is not competent for any ☐ within the same jurisdiction to receive his petition or confer the Degrees upon him without the consent of the ☐ so rejecting him."

In all our reading we have never found the clause in the *Ancient Constitutions* forbidding any ☐ to receive the petition of one who had been rejected any where. A ☐ has jurisdiction just so long as a party resides within it, and no longer.

By the old usage sanctioned by the laws, a party desirous of


learning the Mason's trade, applied to the Master to be taken as an "Apprentice;" if refused, he applied to another, and another, until he found one who was willing to accept, or had work for him. When and by what authority were the old laws repealed and the ancient usages changed?


It does not follow, that because of rejection the applicant is an unworthy man.




Our old friend E. P. Carr, Grand Secretary, presented an interesting report on Foreign Correspondence, in which are reviewed the Proceedings of 33 Grand , among which are those of Minnesota for the years 1864, 1865 and 1866.


M.: W.: M. S. Adams, Grand Master, and R.: W.: E. P. Carr, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.


LOUISIANA.

The fifty-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand  of Louisiana, commenced in the city of New Orleans, February 10th, 1868.


M.: W.: Abel J. Norwood, Grand Master, presiding. Fifty  represented, 185 on the roll.

The Proceedings of the Grand  were of local interest. The financial condition of the Grand  appears to be flourishing. A whole block has been purchased, on which to erect a new Masonic Hall, and also ground for a cemetery, which has been ornamented and a number of tombs prepared. The Relief  reported the expenditure of \$4914.42, distributed to brethren hailing from 27 jurisdictions, Minnesota not appearing in the list. We copy two resolutions adopted:

"Resolved, That every Mason in this jurisdiction is strictly forbidden to display Masonic emblems on sign-boards, business cards or advertisements, and the  are hereby directed to discipline any brother who continues to do so after being duly warned to discontinue the same."

"Resolved, That all  are strictly forbidden to confer the first section of the first and second Degrees, and the first and second sections of the third Degree on more than one candidate at the same time."

We heartily approve of the latter resolution; it is in accord with the practice in this jurisdiction.

While approving of the idea that some measures should be devised to reach the evil alluded to in the first resolution, we submit that neither a Grand nor a Subordinate  has the power to prevent any Mason proclaiming himself as such.

Unfortunately integrity and probity does not always characterize the dealings of those who display Masonic symbols in a business way, and thus Masonry is sometimes injured. We have ever regarded such displays as a matter of taste, and as our taste runs in a different direction, we generally avoid, and even at inconvenience, those

who make them, and if all Masons would govern themselves accordingly, the evil would soon cease.

A report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Brother James B. Scott, in which the Proceedings of thirty-six Grand [] are reviewed in a masterly manner. The Proceedings of Minnesota for 1866 are noticed, and an extract made from the address of the Grand Master. We can not refrain from copying his remarks on uniformity, predicated upon the address of P. G. M. Prescott :

"As to the Lecture, we have never admired the catechetical form except so far as it is useful to post up the candidate; but no Degree should be conferred without the Lecture being given either in that mode, or in the form of a narrative. As to obtaining complete uniformity in the verbiage of the Lectures, we consider the idea wholly chimerical. No arbitrary system can long be preserved without resort to modes which are unlawful, for the most retentive memory will sometimes be at fault. One man is gifted with fluency of language, while another expresses himself in a terse and concise style, hence no two persons employ the same words to convey the same idea. Thus, while there are differences in the verbiage of the different systems, the great essentials are preserved in all. We have never been able to appreciate the benefits which the Fraternity have derived from the wranglings and bickerings of the advocates of the different systems, and consider the rule of our Grand [], requiring uniformity in the ties which bind us together, and the modes of recognition, as the only one which can satisfactorily settle the much vexed question of Work and Lectures. It gives an intelligent Master full scope to explain and illustrate the symbolism of the Degrees, and thus incite the initiate to explore the esoteric meaning of our ceremonies and symbols, which, even with the fullest explanation of their lawful accepted teachings that can be given in the [], are still the veils which conceal the hidden glories of Freemasonry from those who consider that a mere proficiency in the Work makes them 'bright' Masons."

Concurring in the views expressed, and as pertinent to the foregoing extract, we copy Brother Scott's quotation from the report of the New York Committee in 1866, of which M. W. John L. Lewis, was Chairman :

"So much has been said and written of ritualism in latter years, that it has acquired an undue importance. We do not undervalue its relative importance, and have ever insisted that the Lectures, as the basis of great moral truth, should be mastered 'fully, completely and accurately.' But what we fear is, that the efforts of [] and individual brethren are spent in acquiring the fullness and accuracy without giving any prominence to the truths intended to be inculcated. Like the Temple worship of old, it is grand and beautiful, but the things denoted and represented by its types and shadows possess no living action, robust vitality; and like that, it is in danger of becoming mere formalism. Of the countless thousands who tread the vestibule of our glorious temple, but few seek to penetrate its inner courts, or to learn to know the meaning of sacrifices and oblations. A correct rendering of the ritual; a ready answer to the call for charity —by which we mean alms giving; a life of correct morality, and a punctual attention to the external duties of Masonry, constitutes with the majority the complete definition of a 'bright' and good Mason. They never catch a golden vision of the grand and glorious temple we are building, in its grand and lofty proportions. Could they but know that there are better things, would they not strive for their attainment?"

Reviewing the Proceedings of the Grand [] of Delaware, for 1867, which latter we have not seen, Brother Scott quotes the following :

"Resolved, That ☐ under this jurisdiction are positively prohibited from initiating, passing, raising or admitting to membership, or the right of visitation, any negro, mulatto, or colored person of the United States. This prohibition shall be an obligation, and so taught in the Third Degree." And says: "We consider this species of legislation a work of supererogation."

We believe the resolution to be a dangerous innovation—opening the door to prescribe new tests. If the doctrines of the resolution are sustained, what is to hinder the predominant nationality from prescribing another? or a religious sect? or an adherent of a particular party?

Brother Scott ventilates the Negro question to some extent. We find it alluded to so often by others that we propose to have a hand in.

Our friend of "auld lang syne," M.: W.: Henry R. Swasey, was elected Grand Master, and R.: W.: J. C. Batchelor, re-elected Grand Secretary.

MAINE.

The Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Maine, for 1868, commenced at Portland, May 5th.

M.: W.: Timothy J. Murray, Grand Master, presiding.

133 ☐ represented, 141 on the roll.

The address of the Grand Master, an excellent practical document, contains some suggestions worthy of our consideration. Of the character of the places where the brethren meet for Masonic purposes, he says:

"As the world judges of our professions by the actual character of our members, so will it judge of the value of Masonry somewhat by the externals presented to view. And the influences of a comfortable and cheerful place of meeting can not fail to be beneficial in every way—in inducing a better attendance at the meetings, in the impression made upon initiates, and in its effect upon the feelings of all the brethren. The attractiveness of our ceremonies should not be neutralized by any repulsive surroundings."

We are glad to add our testimony to that of Maine in reference to the advantages resulting from well furnished halls. In this State we have a number that we should not be in the least mortified to have inspected by our eastern brethren.

He reports rulings made, from which we copy:

"Is it necessary for a re-elected Master to be installed? While it is not absolutely necessary, because he would hold over by virtue of his previous installation, I have invariably answered that he ought to be installed. * * * * * It is a well settled principle that no officer can act as such until he is installed; and unless a re-elected Master is re-installed, he does not act by virtue of his last election, but of the former.

"Is it Masonic to make nominations of officers to be voted for at the annual meeting of the ☐? I answer in the negative."

We add that the argument is equally applicable to elections in the Grand ☐. We are "governed accordingly."

"Laying of corner-stones of public edifices, and dedication of halls, like the constituting of new ☐, can only be done by the Grand Master or his proxy."

In all cases where the "Ancient Charges" and "Regulations" are silent upon a matter, it is pertinent for a Grand ☐ to make its own regulations, provided a uniform and universal custom or usage is not departed from. Hence we do not object to the following ruling in the State of Maine, but would in Minnesota :

"Candidates rejected in another State can not be legally made here, without consent of proper authority in the jurisdiction where rejected."

A party desirous of learning a trade, applies to be taken as an apprentice and is rejected—no reason is assigned—it is competent for him to apply to any other Master to take him as an apprentice, and the Master applied to has the right to receive or reject as he pleases—his right to take apprentices being circumscribed by his ability to furnish *work*, and to not take more than *five* at one time.

Masters may make arrangements with each other to do so-and-so, upon certain conditions, all of which would be of their own volition, not because of law or ancient usage.

We judge of the merits of applicants, for ourselves ; we receive none until an actual residence within the jurisdiction of the ☐ has afforded an opportunity to judge of his character, and do not ask the question, nor do not care, whether he has ever before applied or not.

He deprecates the joint occupancy of Masonic Halls, especially after they have been dedicated, and says it should be forbidden under any and all circumstances.

Fortunate for the Fraternity in St. Paul, that our Grand Master did not entertain the same sentiments, otherwise the brethren would not have been enabled, after the burning of the Masonic Hall, to have accepted the generous offer of the I. O. of O. F.

We do not understand the particular allusion :

"One other matter of great and vital importance to us as an organization, is the renewal of the old warfare against our Fraternity. Already in the west a portentous cloud appears to be gathering, destined, in the hopes of our enemies, to overwhelm the Institution, and sweep the last vestige of Masonry from our land."

We have heard nothing from the profane worthy the official attention of a Grand Master ; it is giving the *howlings* of Oberlin too much importance. We agree with him that the Masonic periodicals are unwise "in engaging in a controversy with the men who assail us," we would say *numskulls* who assail us. The outsiders can do the Fraternity no injury ; the organization is too strong—has too many members—is too universally diffused over the world—to cause any apprehension from the assaults of the profane ; when the despotic governments of the old world are forced to submit and tolerate Masonic organizations, we need not fear in free America.

But we have cause to fear—fear from our own members—a danger which threatens to destroy the practical importance and worth of the Institution. Our opponents charge upon us, and assign as a good and sufficient reason why the Institution should be destroyed, that Masons stand by and sustain each other under any or all circumstances.

Unfortunately for Masonry this charge is *not* true, and because it is not true, lies the great danger to the Order. Where is the merchant, the business man, the mechanic, or the politician, that will, qualifications being equal, even, give the preference to a brother Mason? It is an easy matter to vote ☐ funds to relieve the present necessities of the sick and the impoverished, or to send a poor brother to his home. But let an affluent brother become poor, the world looks coldly upon him, and Masons compose a considerable part of the world.

A poor brother wants employment, an appeal is made to a prosperous and employing brother, pecuniary relief will be proffered, but seldom is room made to employ him.

While almost every Mason will acknowledge the facts, and give plausible reasons in excuse for non-compliance with the requirements of the spirit of the Institution, they will, in all probability, pitch in to the one who gives them utterance. The great danger to be apprehended is to be found in the misapprehension of and non compliance with the requirements of the Order.

We make one more extract, as we concur in the sentiments :

“Violation of the laws of Masonry, neglect of its duties in the affairs of life, and disregard of its teachings, must be made more thoroughly matters of discipline. All should be required to conform to the sublime principles of the Order, and no effort spared to induce every brother who fails in these matters, to return to his integrity, and to the maintenance of the usefulness and reputation of the Institution. When this can not be accomplished by kind, charitable, and earnest efforts, let the sword of justice fall and sever from us those who are no longer worthy of our honors or privileges.”

He thinks that the imposition of a tax upon non-affiliated Masons each time they attend a ☐, would cause them more fully to appreciate the privileges, and induce them to affiliate. The Grand ☐ acted upon the suggestion, and adopted the following :

“Resolved, * * * * In case such unaffiliated Mason neglect for more than one year, after becoming a resident within the jurisdiction of a ☐, to apply for membership therein, said ☐ should require a fee for each visit made to the ☐ by said unaffiliated Mason.”

Brother J. H. Drummond presented the report on Foreign Correspondence, in which is reviewed the Proceedings of 37 Grand ☐, Minnesota included.

In reply to Bro. Drummond's inquiry as to the number of mem-

bers in this jurisdiction, we can only remark, that statistics have not appeared to be the *forte* of our Grand Secretaries ; we only know that including the returns for 1867, we had about 4,500 registered.

In Brother Drummond, Maine has found a worthy successor of the late Brother Pearl, as a "reporter." He exhibits more industry than any other. His extracts are always of the most interesting character, and opinions expressed in language that none can take exception to. We shall include an extract from his report in another part of this.

M. W. Timothy J. Murray, Grand Master, and R. W. Ira Berry, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

MARYLAND.

From Maryland we have two pamphlets, containing the Proceedings of the Grand Stewards □, Special Sessions of the Grand □, and the Annual Communication, held at Baltimore, November 18th, 19th and 20th, 1867.

At the Annual Communication, 54 □ were represented. 132 on the roll.

A new feature in printed Proceedings is presented in the volume before us—the "Grand Chaplain's Prayer" is recorded.

The following resolution was adopted at the commencement of the session :

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Grand □ shall not be made public, except in the usual way and manner prescribed by this Grand □, and that no one shall be allowed to report the proceedings thereof for any newspaper, or otherwise to make the proceedings public, and that any violation of this resolution shall subject the offender to expulsion."

Permitting the proceedings of Grand Bodies to be reported in the secular newspapers, is one of the Young Americanisms that has developed within a very few years. We are glad that one Grand □ has put itself on the *record* in opposition.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Brother Wm. J. Worth, in which the Proceedings of fifteen Grand □ are reviewed, Minnesota not included. Brother Worth's criticisms are conceived in such a spirit, and clothed in such language ; and his selections for quotations are made with so much discrimination that we regret ours were not among the number included in his review.

M. W. John Coates, Grand Master, and R. W. Jacob H. Medairy, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

MISSOURI.

The forty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand □ of Missouri, was opened at St. Louis, October 14th, 1867.

106 □ represented, the last number on the roll, 246.

The address of the Grand Master occupies 34 pages of the printed Proceedings.

Quite a controversy, apparently, has sprung up in Missouri on the *construction* to be placed on the word *LODGERS*. Four pages of the address of the Grand Master are devoted to an explanation of his views, and the report of a Committee occupies two with theirs. The Grand Master issued an edict ordering among others:

"1st. That all ☐ must meet as *Master Masons*, and *members* of the ☐ under the charter or dispensation granted them; and that no ☐ shall be considered as having legally met and opened, either at stated or special meetings, unless it opens in the *Masters'* degree, and when through with the labors of the meeting, it must close on the same degree.

"2nd. That opening and closing the M.: M.: degree opens and closes the ☐, thereby controlling all subordinate degrees; and when the ☐ is once opened, it *may* dispense or suspend labor from one degree to enter upon another, as the work may demand, until the ☐ *as such*, is finally closed. By *work* we include also lecturing and examination of candidates."

The Grand Master in his address, says :

"A ☐ is defined by our Grand ☐ to be 'seven or more Master Masons, duly assembled, with the Holy Bible, Square and Compass, a Book of Constitutions, and a Charter or Dispensation from the Grand ☐, authorizing them to meet and work.' This is a ☐ under the *law*. You all know when opening a ☐ ceremonially the W.: M.: asks a question of the S.: W.: and is answered, 'THREE.' Why? Because, ceremonially, we keep up the idea of the *first* ☐, when there were but three who constituted that ☐, viz.: Solomon and the Hiram. The law says *seven* and the ceremony says *three*. Why? Because under the charter system adopted by Grand ☐ not less than *seven* can meet and *work* with their charter. But when they thus legally meet under their charter they use the same *ceremony* that has been practiced from time immemorial. Here, then, is seen the difference between a *Ritual* ☐ and a *Legal or Chartered* ☐.

The Committee appended to their report a resolution in harmony with the views of the Grand Master. It was rejected by a vote of 317 to 140. Subsequently the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the order of this Grand ☐ that a ☐ of E.: A.: and F.: C.: are Master Masons at labor in those Degrees; and as the Grand ☐ has decided that a ☐ cannot meet and open with a smaller number than *seven Master Masons and members* of the ☐, this definition of a ☐ empowers any ☐ when seven Master Masons are present, to open and work on the E.: A.: or F.: C.: Degrees, and be closed upon those Degrees without opening on the third Degree."

The address of the Grand Master is a very interesting document and will repay more than one perusal. Many subjects are discussed in a way that proves that he has given the subjects much attention. Respecting expelled Masons, he says that an expelled Mason can only "be restored by the Grand ☐"—and if "restored by the Grand ☐ to the *life* and *standing* of a Mason, then *one* privilege he will enjoy will be to petition" a ☐ for membership. "The Grand ☐ will not restore an expelled Mason to *membership* in any *living* ☐.

"It could do so, I presume, but *will* not exercise such *doubtful* powers."

"A Mason expelled loses two things: 1. All rights, privileges, &c., of Masonry—in a word, *Masonic life*. 2. *Membership* in his □, the latter carried away by the loss of the former."

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by the Grand Secretary. The Proceedings of 35 Grand □ are noticed, Minnesota included. In his notice of a Mississippi Committee on "physical qualifications" who "reported in favor of advancing candidates with artificial limbs," he says:

"It was the custom years ago, in some Grand □ to instal officers by *proxy*, and we do not think it will take more than one more war to wipe out what little is left of the landmarks, and 'make Masons' by *proxy* also. After a while, we shall expect to see men come up who have lost every thing except head and body, but whom poverty deprives of ability to buy cork substitutes, who will either borrow somebody else's arms and legs, or get some perfect men to represent them in the degrees. The whole case is without a parallel, and perfectly ridiculous."

M.: W.: Wm. E. Dunscomb, was elected Grand Master, and R.: W.: Geo. Frank Gouley, Grand Secretary.

MONTANA.

The third Annual Communication of the Grand □ of Montana, was opened at the "City of Virginia," October 7th, 1867.

Seven □—all on the roll—represented.

The address of the Grand Master was very brief and of local interest only.

Five Charters for new □ were granted during the session.

Those who were members of our Grand □, ten years ago, will remember W.: Brother N. P. Langford, who was Master of Pacific □, No. 10. We find Brother Langford recorded as Grand Historian of the Grand □ of Montana; as such he delivered a very interesting address before the Grand □, which is published in the Proceedings.

In this utilitarian age the question is frequently asked, what are the advantages of Masonry? An extract from Brother Langford's address will give one answer:

"Attracted by the promises which this Territory gave of the easy acquirement of wealth, a great number of the hardened villains who had infested the various mining camps on the Pacific slope, assembled here for the purpose of availing themselves of such opportunities as might offer to depredate upon the hard earnings of the honest and laborious people of the Territory. Robbery, plunder and murder were the basis of their organization, and no laws except those enforced by necessity and originating in the virtuous determination of the miners, impeded their intentions. History does not afford the record of a crisis which was more fully calculated to test the elements that enter into and form human character. Every possible temptation that avarice could suggest was offered to corrupt the virtue and integrity of the little community which at that time composed the first settlement of our Territory. There was nothing to restrain the passions of men but their own sense of right and wrong; and the fact that the right finally triumphed, was not without its significance in determining those influences by which men are governed. That fact was in the highest degree creditable to our Order. A great majority of the

law-abiding people then dwelling at Bannack, were, as after developments proved, Masons, who, with hardly an exception, were struggling in the lowest depths of poverty. They came to the Territory to improve such opportunities as its rich gulches and fertile valleys afforded for a speedy acquisition of means with which to improve their condition on their return to the States.

"This Society, heterogeneous as it now appears, and composed of people from many of the States of the Union, who had been reared and educated under widely variant influences, and who under less discouraging circumstances would have found few personal affinities to favor speedy acquaintanceship, recognized in Masonry an element by which they not only became the warmest of friends and brothers, but a power for protection and self-defense which could hardly have originated in any other cause."

The officers of the Grand ☐ were publicly installed, on which occasion Ex-Governor Brother Green Clay Smith delivered the address.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by the Grand Secretary, Brother W. F. Sanders, in which the Proceedings of 15 Grand ☐ are noticed; ours does not appear to have been received.

M.: W.: Leander W. Frary was elected Grand Master, and R.: W.: W. F. Sanders, Grand Secretary, re-elected.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

An Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of New Hampshire, was held at Concord, June 10th and 11th, 1868.

62 ☐ represented, 84 on the roll.

Among other matters, the Grand Master reports having laid with Masonic ceremonies, the corner-stones of two church edifices; we find in the Proceedings of the different Grand ☐ many similar instances recorded; we find, also, that this service has been performed for most of the different religious denominations. While in one place the church is disciplining a member because he is a Mason, in the same State the corner-stone of a church of the same denomination is being laid with Masonic ceremonies.

A commentary upon the fanatical howlings of recent *religious* anti-Masonic conventions, demonstrating that they are actuated by a spirit more intolerant than that which animated the old witch burners. As a general rule these *howlers* have either been expelled from Masonry for vicious practices, or have been rejected for want of sufficient moral character to be accepted.

Transactions of the Grand ☐ were of local interest.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, was presented by Brother John J. Bell, in which the Proceedings of 37 Grand ☐ are reviewed, Minnesota included. The brethren of the Grand ☐ will remember, that in 1863, the then Grand Master reported having granted a dispensation for a ☐ at Fort Garry, in the Red River

settlement; M.: W.: C. W. Nash, our present Grand Master, reported that he had renewed the dispensation. Of this action Bro. Bell says:

"We doubt the propriety of establishing a ☐ in that country, by a Grand ☐ of the United States. In a territory where there is no Grand ☐ having jurisdiction, any Grand ☐ may grant charters. But the British Grand ☐ have long claimed and exercised jurisdiction over British Possessions. American Grand ☐, we take it, would not consent that any foreign Grand ☐ should establish ☐ in the territories of the Union where there are no Grand ☐. In like manner we think the Hudson Bay Company's territories are within the jurisdiction of British Grand ☐, concurrent among themselves, but exclusive as against all other Grand ☐.

The *American* dogma of the exclusive jurisdiction of a Grand ☐ within certain territory, we recognize and approve. But none of the Grand ☐ in the old world recognize the doctrine. We also claim that our Grand ☐ has concurrent jurisdiction in territory anywhere where there is no Grand ☐. We never heard that the world had been divided up into Masonic districts, and parceled out among Grand ☐. We do not believe that the usefulness of a Masonic ☐ depends upon the political government of the country from whence its authority emanates.

We do not believe that Northern Light ☐ would have made any better Masons for having gone to England—some 5,000 miles—for a charter, than they now do, having received a charter from a Grand ☐ some 300 miles distant, and with the members of which they are in constant communication.

A man is *forced* by the Grand ☐ Constitutions to apply to the nearest ☐ for initiation; why not allow Masons the *privilege* of applying to the nearest Grand ☐ for authority to work as such.

The theory of compelling a man to apply to the nearest ☐ is, that he is there best known; should not the same rule apply in the organization of a ☐ which is to make Masons? Which is of the most importance to Masonry, that a single individual should be well known, or that a body of men in whom important trusts are to be reposed, should be so?

The brethren of Northern Light ☐ are our neighbors; several of them were residents of our State, and made Masons here before they removed to the settlement; we knew them all *personally*, and granted the original dispensation from a conviction that the well being of the Institution would be advanced, and humanity benefited by so doing. At all events the Grand ☐ of England, and the Provincial Grand ☐ at Bengal, has not complained of our action. Why should New Hampshire?

There are many matters in Brother Bell's report that we should like to copy, but "space forbids."

M.: W.: Alexander M. Winn, was elected Grand Master, and
R.: W.: Horace Chase, re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEW YORK.

An Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of New York, was opened in the city of New York, June 2, 1868.

590 ☐ represented, 608 on the roll.

From the address of the Grand Master we copy :

"We all have a personal interest in the stability and prosperity of this Institution, and we must all feel that as we profit by the warning lessons of the past, so shall we be able to avoid error, and, in some measure, contribute to the preservation of the Craft in that prosperous and satisfactory condition, which, under the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe, has been so largely its dower.

"If we say we have no errors to correct, we deceive ourselves; and as our fallible nature applies to all the work of our hands, so it is that even the divine principle of Masonry is not always properly understood, nor is its highest and most beneficial application always made. But while we may fail in the endeavor to discharge our highest duty, we can not be excused from earnest and truthful effort to make the talent entrusted to our keeping more widely useful to ourselves and our fellow men; we can not be excused from devoting our best energies to the labors now devolving on us, and by careful and conscientious discharge of duty, by using the lessons of the past as a guide to the future, demonstrating that our constituents have not misjudged us, and that we are faithful and true disciples of the Institution in whose name and behalf we are to transact the business of this Annual Communication."

The Grand Master announced the death of R.: W.: James Herring, P.: G.: Secretary, M.: W.: R. H. Walworth, and Finley M. King, P.: G.: Masters, and R.: W.: Robert Parker, D.: D.: G.: M.:, R.: W.: Wm. Rockwell, M. D. P.: G.: Treasurer, and R.: W.: Augustus Willard, P.: D.: D.: G.: M.:. R.: W.: Brother Herring had a world-wide reputation as a Mason; he was Grand Secretary for over a quarter of a century, and during the time "that tried *Mason's* souls," he stood firm, like a gigantic oak, unmindful of the whirlwind and storm. He inaugurated the system of Foreign Correspondence reports, and also the representative system between Grand ☐.

The following question, proposed by the Grand Master, was referred to Committee on Jurisprudence.

"Can a ☐, after having (at a Communication summoned for the purpose) given its consent for the foundation of a new ☐, revoke that consent at a subsequent Communication?"

The committee reported :

"Your Committee are not aware of any law governing this question, except such as might be deduced from the usual practice in analogous cases. Thus a ☐ having adopted a By-Law in the usual way, could not, by a mere vote, without the legal notice, revoke that law; or a ☐ having on application granted a dimit, could not by merely rescinding the resolution, reinstate the brother; or the Grand ☐ having adopted an amendment to its Constitution, could not, by a subsequent resolution, rescind

that amendment, but only in the legal way pointed out in the instrument itself.

"So it appears to us, that the ☐, by formal vote, having given up its lawful jurisdiction over a certain territory, and allowed that jurisdiction to vest in the proposed new ☐, is not at liberty to revoke that consent at pleasure; or, perhaps, to speak more precisely, the ☐ by rescinding its first vote, can not recall a jurisdiction over which it no longer has control."

In this jurisdiction it is held that the right of the Grand Master to grant dispensations for new ☐, is an inherent prerogative, and that this power can not be circumscribed or controlled by Constitutions or the Grand ☐. It is also held that the Grand ☐ only can grant Charters.

Another question proposed by the Grand Master :

"Can one or more of the petitioners for a dispensation, after a warrant has been granted, separate from the newly warranted ☐ by simply signifying a desire to remain with the old one?"

The answer of the committee to the question, was :

"The practice has been to allow a member to elect whether to remain with the new ☐, or return to the old one, at any time before the new ☐ is duly constituted, but it is deemed not prudent to enforce the law in this respect, as it stands in the Constitution, and it is therefore decided that a member of a ☐ under dispensation, remaining with it until the warrant is granted, thereby becomes permanently affiliated in the new ☐, and can only withdraw by regular application for a dimit."

The receipts of the Grand ☐, as reported by the Grand Secretary, amounted to \$67,312.35. 8,877 initiations were reported for the year ending May 1st, 1867, and the total membership at that date, was 64,643.

A Master Mason in good standing, died in the city of Lockport, in indigent circumstances; the ☐ in that city "took charge of the remains of the deceased brother and had them decently interred, incurring thereby an expense of thirty-seven dollars." Subsequently application was made to the ☐ of which he was a member, for reimbursement; no attention being paid to the request, complaint was made to the Grand ☐. From the report of the Committee on Grievances, we copy :

"While your committee know of no formal enactment of this Grand ☐ by which a ☐ refusing to discharge this plain duty of Masons everywhere, can be compelled to do it, they can not but feel that it is eminently proper for this Grand Body to express itself strongly on the moral obligation under which ☐ rest in this regard. "We therefore append the following resolutions :

"Resolved, That the duty of a ☐ to assist its needy members and to bury its indigent dead, is recognized, not only by this Grand Body, but everywhere throughout the globe; and any ☐ refusing to perform this sacred trust is deemed false to its obligations, unfaithful to its duty, and an untrue exponent of the principles of Masonry."

"Resolved, That it is the decided judgment of this Grand ☐ that Hanover ☐ should at once cheerfully and fully meet the claim of Lockport ☐ upon them, by defraying the expenses attendant upon the burial of their deceased brother."

We endorse the resolutions, particularly as our own Subordinate ☐ has claims of that kind against ☐ in other jurisdictions. While the brethren in this city were straining every nerve to get the means to refurnish a new hall—after the fire—they buried two brethren of other jurisdictions, and in another instance procured the coffin, &c., and paid the expenses of the widow and body of a deceased brother to a distant State. In neither instance has a dime been returned. It is true no *claim was made*, but the ☐ were each informed, and copies of the bills paid, furnished.

The report on Foreign Correspondence, presented by M.: W.: John L. Lewis, P.: G.: M.:, contains a review of the Proceedings of 36 American, and 17 foreign Grand ☐. The Proceedings of Minnesota receives a notice.

M.: W.: James Gibson was elected Grand Master, and R.: W.: James M. Austin, M. D., was re-elected Grand Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.

The eighty-first Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of New Jersey, was opened at Trenton, January 22d, 1868.

Seventy-one ☐ represented, eighty on the roll.

From the address of M.: W.: W. S. Whitehead, Grand Master, we "scissors :"

"The Grand ☐ at its Annual Communication in 1863, passed the following resolution :

"*Resolved*, That no permission shall be granted to any ☐ in a foreign jurisdiction, to make Masons of any one residing within the jurisdiction of this Grand ☐.

"Now, if the Grand ☐ of New Jersey proposes to be a close corporation, to neither borrow, or lend, not to accept favors and not to grant any, then there might be some propriety in the resolution. I urge its prompt repeal."

The committee to whom the subject was referred, reported adverse to the repeal. The ☐ in this jurisdiction will govern themselves accordingly should a case occur.

The Grand Master submitted the following question :

"A candidate declares himself conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath. Can he be legally made a Mason by affirmation."

The Committee on Jurisprudence, of which P.: G.: M.: Trimble was one, reported :

"Your committee think he cannot. It would be a departure from a Landmark handed down to us, and would be varying the conditions on which candidates are admitted."

As in our notice of Indiana—for the purpose of eliciting information we exposed our ignorance, so here, too, we wish to ask : What Landmark ? The highest courts in the land recognize "affirmation." In New Jersey, are there any other "conditions" proposed to the

candidates than those printed in the Monitors, and which are open to the world?

Sacred regard for conscience is the chief element that gives to Masonry its strength; it is one of its great foundation stones, and permeates its superstructure. An evident *assumed* conscientiousness should not be permitted to change in the slightest degree any "usage." But where it is *positive* that there is a *real genuine* conscientiousness, the usage may be made to accommodate, provided the usage is one that its effectiveness is not impaired by the accommodation; all of which must be determined by the character and status of the individual.

An appeal from the decision of the Grand Master made by a Subordinate ☐ was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. The case was as follows:

An application having gone through the usual course, was rejected. In due time a petition was again presented, and referred; action on the case was postponed from time to time, but at a regular meeting, on motion, the petition, without the knowledge of the applicant, was withdrawn, and permission given to apply to either of two named ☐. On the same evening, after several brethren had retired, the objector among others, the action had was reconsidered, the report of the investigating committee received, the candidate balloted for and elected, and the first Degree conferred.

"The Grand Master decided the election was irregular, and declared the candidate occupied the position of a profane."

The Committee reported:

"Your Committee are of opinion that the irregularity in the proceedings of the ☐ was in permitting the withdrawal of the petition of the candidate in the way it was done, and that action was therefore void. This proceeding being irregular, did not affect the standing of the candidate, and his election was valid, and he is entitled to advancement in the usual order, although the sharp practice of the ☐ toward those who objected to his admission, is open to censure.

"Your committee therefore recommend that the decision of the M.: W.: G.: M.: in this case be reversed, and the ☐ allowed to proceed on the question raised by the M.: W.: Grand Master."

If we understand the record, the Grand ☐ sustained the Grand Master.

The address of the Grand Master was referred to a special committee. In their report we recognize the hand of the "Presiding Officer of the *Grand Squires* ☐, Brother David Naar, a new Jersey institution, analogous to the "Appendant Orders" of New York. They say:

"Your committee listened to and have since carefully read the M.: W.: Grand Master's address, a response to which burst forth in the applause, though somewhat unmasonically, still very naturally, from those who heard its well arranged paragraphs and its truly Masonic sentiments: and it is for your committee to review this admirably written paper critically

under its several heads. Passing from the humorous but still instructive description of the difficulties which the members of the Grand ☐ suffered in returning to their homes from the last Annual Communication, their detention on the road by snow-drifts, and rejoicing in the recollection that it was impossible for any fall of snow in these latitudes to snow under the Grand Master, &c."

The Grand Master is as *many* feet high, as the old rituals styled the age of a Master—*over seven*.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by the Grand Secretary, in which the Proceedings of thirty-five Grand ☐ are noticed. Minnesota is mentioned.

M.: W.: Henry R. Cannon, was elected Grand Master, and R.: W.: Joseph H. Hough, re-elected Grand Secretary. Bro. Hough has been Deputy and Grand Secretary, twenty-eight years.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of North Carolina, for 1867, was opened at Raleigh, December 2d.

145 ☐ represented, 260 on the roll.

Deputy Grand Master presided. No address.

We are apprehensive that our brethren of North Carolina do not read the *papers* regularly. Two or three years since they pitched into the Grand ☐ of New York, on a newspaper report, that parties under the authority of a Grand ☐ in New York, were making Masons of Negroes, and establishing ☐ in their jurisdiction. A committee to whom the matter was referred, made a report, which was extensively circulated, in which the Masons north, were rather severely lectured. After they got through talking and printing, they discovered that the parties acting in their State hailed from a Negro organization in New York. Charges against Masonic Bodies, or brethren, ought not to be made by Masons until after careful investigation and ample proof.

Two ☐ in Halifax, Nova Scotia, made Masons of several residents of North Carolina. In 1866 the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, made a very able report, asserting the jurisdictional rights of the Grand ☐ over all the residents of the State, and declaring that the Grand ☐ did not permit the making of sojourners, and forwarded their complaint to the Grand ☐ of England.

The reply of "Wm. Gray Clark, G.: S.:" is in the Proceedings before us. We copy from the letter:

"It will perhaps suffice at present to say that neither the 'Athol ☐ No. 65,' nor the 'Keith ☐ No. 36 or 61,' hold warrants from or have any connection whatever, direct or indirect, with the Grand ☐ of England. I trust therefore to your impartiality to give as public a contradiction to the charge that your committee have brought forward, and which has been adopted by your Grand ☐, as you have given to the very incorrect statement, so far at least as the Grand ☐ of England is concerned."

Attention to old adages is frequently useful, and "Go slow," is a very good one.

The State is divided into eight Judicial Districts, and for each a Grand Lecturer is selected by the Grand □. Brother Thos. M. Gardner of the 5th, reports :

"There was not one of the □ visited, that had complied with the law of this Grand □, in regard to the proficiency of candidates 'to be manifested in open □.' This is a serious matter, for how can a □ perpetuate itself unless it instruct its Apprentices and Fellow Crafts. We all know by experience, that the proper time to learn the first Degree is before we have taken the second, and the same may be said of the Fellow Crafts before they are made Masters."

He reports a case. St. John's □ rejected an application. Within one year thereafter the rejected applicant was elected and initiated in Black Rock □. On learning the fact the Grand □ by message informed the □ that their action was "illegal," and advised them to withhold the remaining Degrees. They delayed action and sent a message to St. John's □, asking their consent to have the remaining Degrees conferred, which they were compelled to decline, on the ground that they could not consent to an illegal act, and furthermore, that the candidate was repugnant to the members of St. John's □, and that they were unwilling to affiliate with him. After all this they called an emergent meeting, and passed and raised him the same day." After which the officers sent a message "regretting their action, and promising never to do so again." On this case the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reported :

"It is only because this Grand □ is induced to believe that nothing of the kind will occur in that □ in the future, that its Charter is not revoked."

The following "overtures" were referred to the same Committee :
An Entered Apprentice

"In the discharge of his duty received a wound that deprived him of his right arm. Is it proper and right to pass and raise him to the sublime Degree of Master Mason?"

"A man applies to be initiated into the mysteries of Masonry, by petition in the usual form, except that being unable to write his name, it is appended with his mark, and the Worshipful Master rejects the petition because the petitioner cannot write his name. Is the reason for the rejection of the report, a proper one?"

On the 1st overture the Committee reported :

"It is not. Such a candidate is not, in the language of the Ancient Constitutions, 'a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the Art, of serving his Master's Lord, and of being made a Brother, &c.'"

On the second overture : "That this question should be answered in the affirmative."

The report was concurred in by the Grand □.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M.: W.: Robert W. Best, was elected Grand Master, and R.: W.: Donald W. Baine, Grand Secretary.

NEVADA.

The third Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Nevada, was opened in the City of Virginia, September 17th, 1867.

The whole number of ☐, 10, in the jurisdiction, represented.

From the address of the Grand Master, which is devoted to local matters, we quote :

"It is a duty incumbent on all Masons, to affiliate, and to make a Mason pay for performing this duty, is difficult to reconcile with any principle of justice. I have always regarded the existence of this fee as among the causes of perpetuating the large and increasing number of non-affiliates we find among us.

"Do away with all charge for affiliation, and then you can with a clear conscience threaten those non-affiliates who may still lag behind, with the consequences provided for in our General Regulations—affiliate, contribute, or be 'denied all Masonic privileges, rites and charities.'"

In Nevada, affiliation may be a question of dollars and cents, but we venture the assertion that it would make no difference in Minnesota. All that is said and written upon the subject of non-affiliation is predicated upon the presumption that every Mason *can* become a member of a ☐, which we all know is not a fact. We know Masons of unimpeachable moral character, of high social standing, who are non-affiliates by compulsion—have applied and been rejected. Is it fair to deny many such Masons "all Masonic privileges, rites and charities."

One of the plans proposed to reduce the number of non-affiliates is :

"In this connection, I call attention to the system of life-membership adopted and inaugurated during the term of my predecessor. The payment of one hundred dollars entitles a brother to a certificate of life membership, and relieves him of the necessity of ever paying another dollar as long as he may live. Or, he may pay twenty dollars at a time, in six quarterly installments, and secure the same privilege. In this latter way, the sum required to be paid at one time, is not so large but that a majority of the members in this jurisdiction can meet it. When brethren are in circumstances to become life-members, in either of the methods stated, they cannot make a better investment of the money, for they thereby entirely free themselves from the danger of ever becoming non-affiliates."

Suppose the ☐ becomes extinct, what becomes of the life-membership.

The following was adopted :

"Resolved, That intemperance, profanity and gambling are derogatory to the principles of Freemasonry, and constitute Masonic offenses, which the ☐ in this jurisdiction, having already full power, are urged to discountenance, and to punish the offenders by admonition, suspension, or expulsion."

While we approve of such resolutions, if acted upon and not permitted to remain "dead letters on the statute book," we must be

permitted to say that there are other crimes more injurious to Masonry than intemperance and gambling.

Vituperation, slander, deceit, falsehood, &c., are far greater enemies to Masonry than intemperance or gambling. It is the secret assassin that is to be feared, not the open foe.

A strange brother was cared for during a protracted illness, the bills of doctor, nurse and funeral expenses paid by the [] , amounted to over \$600, the vouchers for which were forwarded to the [] of which the brother was a member. A committee of the Grand [] report: "The only notice taken of the communication being a squib in an eastern Masonic paper, under the caption of 'Extravagant funeral expenses in Nevada.'"

If a brother, when receiving relief from a Mason upon the promise to return the money on his arrival home, neglects to keep his promise, or even acknowledge the favor, lessens the chances of the next distressed brother who comes along—how much more so in the case of a [] that not only refuses to reimburse the charities extended to one of their own members, but neglects making any acknowledgment. "All is not gold that glitters?"

Brother Robert H. Taylor presented the report on Foreign Correspondence. The Proceedings of 22 Grand [] are reviewed in a manner evidencing a "practiced hand." Minnesota is noticed.

M.: W.: John C. Currie, and "V.:" W.: Wm. A. M. Van Bokkelen, were respectively re-elected Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

Brother Grand Secretary, how about that "V.: W.:"?

NEBRASKA.

The tenth Annual Communication of the Grand [] of Nebraska was opened June 19th, 1867, at Omaha.

14 [] represented, 15 on the roll.

From the address of the Grand Master, we copy the following decisions made by him:

"*Question.* Can the Worshipful Master of a [] refuse to admit a visiting brother who proves himself well versed in Masonry?"

"*Decision.* Yes. A Worshipful Master has the right, or power, to refuse any brother to visit his []. It is not presumable, however, that such power would be exercised without good and sufficient cause."

"*Question.* Can a brother object to the admission of an applicant for either initiation or membership without being present at the [] meeting, or in any other manner than by ballot?"

"*Decision.* Yes. A member in good standing can give notice to the Most Worshipful Master that he objects to the admission of an applicant. This is a rejection, and the Worshipful Master should so order it entered upon the minutes."

We concur with Grand Master Furnas. The theory is that entire harmony must be preserved in the []; surely if a secret objec-

tion—one black ball—coming from an unknown party, is sufficient for a rejection, one made openly by a member should be equally regarded. The contrary is held by some Masonic jurists, laying stress upon the word *present* in the old Constitutions. A ☐ now is a very different institution from what it was when the old Constitutions were written, and new developments require new laws, or changes in the interpretation of old ones.

“*Question*.—Can a brother be dealt with for an offense committed before he was made a Mason?”

“*Decision*.—No. Provided the knowledge of the offence could possibly have been obtained by the committee appointed by the ☐ to examine into the character and standing of the applicant.”

We suppose that Freemasonry recognizes the doctrine that both repentance and reformation are *possible*.

In this connection we can not refrain from quoting a paragraph from an address of Bro. Albert Pike :

“Speak kindly to your erring brother: God pities him: Christ has died for him: Providence waits for him: Heaven's mercy yearns towards him, and Heaven's spirits are ready to welcome him back with joy. Let your voice be in unison with all those powers that God is using for his recovery.”

We have long known M. W. Brother Furnas as a *practical, thinking* Mason. We commend the following quotation from his address, to the *thinking* Masons in this jurisdiction :

“There is a growing disposition, or rather tendency, not only in this jurisdiction, but in many others, to *modernize*—if I may be permitted to use that expression—the Institution of Freemasonry. This is done in many ways. The ignoring or non-compliance with Ancient Landmarks, laws, usages, and customs; the substitution of phraseology in the Work; changing the manner of transacting business, &c. This is painful to old Masons, and will, if not checked, eventually do more to retard the growth and progress of the Order than all other causes combined. We boast that while ‘the lapse of time, the ruthless hand of ignorance, and the devastations of war have laid waste and destroyed many valuable monuments of antiquity on which the utmost exertions of human genius have been employed,’ that ‘Freemasonry survived the unsparing ravages of barbarous force,’ and ‘the attentive ear still receives the sound from the *instructive* tongue.’ Why? Simply because of an adherence to what we denominate its ‘Ancient Landmarks.’ Because the Craft has continued to use ‘tools and instruments, symbols and emblems most expressive, to imprint on the mind wise and serious truths, and thus’—and thus only—‘through a succession of ages are transmitted unimpaired the most excellent tenets of our Institution. Too many seem to think that a knowledge of what we are pleased to term ‘Work’ of the Order, constitute a ‘bright Mason.’ It is a great mistake, and the idea is performing a serious mission. The ‘bright Mason’ is as familiar with the principles of Masonry, its landmarks, regulations, local and general, as with the opening and closing ceremonies of his ☐.

The Proceedings contained the report of a Committee on Uniformity of Work, appointed in 1866. It appears that,

“Six years ago, the Grand ☐ of Nebraska adopted the ‘Webb Work,’ more properly styled the ‘Ancient York Work,’ as the genuine Work of Ancient Craft Masonry.”

Rather refreshing that, styling the Barney, Wilson, Mnemonic, printed work, the "Webb Work!" But more refreshing is the styling of it the "*Ancient York Work*."

Will the committee please inform us how many Degrees were recognized in York?

Have they forgot the changes made in the first and second Degrees by the Grand ☐ of England? Are they aware that Webb made still more changes?

But another proposition. They say:

"When he received his Masonic catechism from his English teacher, Preston."

Webb never saw Preston; and the demonstration has been published time and again, and again, that their systems were entirely different. Webb never claimed that the systems were the same. To serve certain purposes the claim was first set up about a dozen years since, and refuted as soon as made. The Grand ☐ of Nebraska, or any other Grand ☐ has the right to adopt any Work that suits them, but we beg that the truth of history be retained.

An eloquent address was delivered by Brother J. Q. Goss, during the public installation ceremonies of the Grand Officers. We wish it could be read by Masons everywhere.

The Grand ☐ adopted a plan to raise a fund to be devoted to the education of orphans of deceased Masons.

The report on Foreign Correspondence contains a review of the Proceedings of 44 Grand Bodies, Minnesota included.

M. W. O. H. Irish was elected Grand Master, and R. W. J. N. Wise, Grand Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We have received a pamphlet containing the Proceedings of the Convention preliminary to, and the organization of the Grand ☐ in the Province of New Brunswick, as also the ceremonies of Installation, Constitution, &c., a pamphlet of 120 pages.

Of the ☐ in the Province, 20 derive their authority from the Grand ☐ of England, 3 from that of Scotland, and 3 from that of Ireland; in all, 26 ☐. 19 ☐ were represented in the Convention. The G. ☐ was organized, and the officers installed January 22, 1868.

Their Proceedings were regular and in accord with the usage that has obtained in the United States.

We welcome the Grand ☐ of New Brunswick in the sisterhood of Grand ☐.

M. W. Benj. Lester Peters was elected Grand Master, and V. W. W. F. Bunting, Grand Secretary.

OREGON.

The eighteenth Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Oregon, was opened at Portland, June 22, 1868.

Twenty-six ☐ represented, forty-one on the roll.

The following from the address of the Grand Master, cannot be too often repeated.

"I would, however, admonish my brethren that we as Masons have other and higher duties to perform than the transaction of the simple business of the ☐ and learning scanty portions of our ritual; that we are not Masons simply because we have been regularly initiated, passed and raised in a just and legally constituted ☐ of such. We can only become so by learning to subdue our passions, acting upon the square, keeping a tongue of good report, practising charity, and conforming to all the excellent rules and requirements Masonry inculcates. To become such a Mason is worthy the ambition of the greatest and best of men."

He reported 29 decisions on questions proposed. We append a few of them:

"1. No person can be initiated in this jurisdiction who is unable to read and write, as every applicant must sign his petition in his own handwriting."

This is in accord with a decision of our Grand Master.

"6. On the presentation of a petition for the Degrees or affiliation, a vote should be taken on its reception, and the vote must be unanimous in order to insure its reference to a committee."

It is said that "one is never too old to learn." We recognize the truth of the adage. This is new to us, as is also the following:

"7. All examinations as to proficiency, must be had at stated communications."

We would very much like to be informed why? because, if we are wrong in this jurisdiction, we desire to be set right.

"9. An unfavorable report of a committee on a petition for the Degrees, does not act as a rejection. The ballot must be spread, no matter what the report of the committee of investigation may be."

The opposite is held by some "learned Masons," but we deem the above the wisest course to pursue.

"13. Those entitled to vote on an application for the Degrees in a ☐ under dispensation, are those mentioned in the dispensation."

Strict construction. But courtesy would indicate that those made in the ☐ U. S. D. should be permitted to have their say.

"20. Any member of a ☐ in this jurisdiction whose name has been stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues, reinstates himself by making payment.

"I find nowhere in the Ancient Landmarks of Masonry that poverty is considered a Masonic offense and is punishable by suspension or expulsion.

"Therefore I conclude that the mere striking the name from the roll by the authority of the Worshipful Master, without charges or trial, is not to be considered suspension or expulsion, but only deprives of membership until payment of dues are made."

Our Constitution provides that a brother stricken from the roll

becomes a non-affiliated Mason, and hence it is held that he can only be restored to membership by petition, ballot, &c.

We think that a brother stricken from the roll should be regarded as non-affiliated in all respects except that he can reinstate himself by the payment of his arrearages due when his membership was suspended.

"27. The Worshipful Master has the right to place either of the Wardens, or a brother from the floor, in the east, and permit him to confer either of the Degrees after having opened his ☐.

Another decision, not among these enumerated, accords with the ruling in this jurisdiction.

"A clear bollot on a petition for the Degrees entitles the applicant to the three Degrees, and his advancement can be stopped only by presentation of charges or failing to become proficient in the preceding Degrees."

In one of the Subordinate ☐ a member was expelled upon the charge of "desertion of his family, and attempting to dispose of his property with intent to deprive them of the means of gaining a living, and throwing his family upon the Fraternity for support." An appeal to the Grand ☐ was taken. The Grievance Committee reported:

"The question for your committee and for this Grand ☐ is this: Is it an infraction of Masonic obligation for a Master Mason to desert his wife and family without just and proper grounds therefor? Your committee are of the opinion that it is an infraction of Masonic obligation, and a proper cause for Masonic discipline."

"The Grand ☐ sustained the action of its Subordinate."

A crippled, non-affiliated Mason, hailing from Illinois, having a family of six small children, applied to the Grand ☐ for relief. The Grand ☐ authorized a committee to purchase a small farm, at a cost not to exceed one thousand dollars, for the use of the applicant.

A report on Foreign Correspondence from the pen of Brother S. F. Chadwick, was received and ordered printed. The report reviews the Proceedings of 38 Grand ☐. Minnesota receives a favorable notice, both as to the address of the Grand Master and Bro. McMasters' report on Foreign Correspondence. Of our Proceedings he says:

"The report is not only very neatly printed, but the paper used is of an excellent quality. Such a display of taste as there is exhibited in this pamphlet of Proceedings, indicates 'good work' in every department of our sister jurisdiction."

We will inform our Brother that our Grand Master owns the newspaper office in which the work was done, and the paper was manufactured in the State.

M. W. A. A. Smith, Grand Master, and R. W. J. E. Hurford, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Grand ☐ of "Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," held an Annual Communication at Providence, May 18th, 1868.

Twenty ☐ represented, twenty-four on the roll.

The address of the Grand Master is comprised in a report of his official acts. We copy two decisions made by him:

"6th. The only persons authorized to vote on a question before a ☐ U. S. D. are the persons named in the dispensation. Custom in this jurisdiction, and courtesy, would allow persons raised in such a ☐ to vote, as though original members, but this must be left to the latter to decide. No Mason not named in the dispensation, or raised in the ☐, has any right whatever to participate in the Proceedings."

In harmony with the rulings in this jurisdiction.

"7th. A man who has lost a foot, which has been replaced by an artificial one, can be made a Mason."

Among the Grand ☐ on this continent, but two or three sustain the decision quoted.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

M. W. Thomas A. Doyle, Grand Master, and R. W. Charles D. Greene, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

An Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of South Carolina, was opened at Charleston, November 19, 1867.

M. W. James L. Orr, Grand Master, presiding.

82 ☐ represented, 122 on the roll.

From the address of the Grand Master we quote:

"From abroad we have had the most tangible evidences of the generosity of our brethren, in the large donations made through the Grand Masters, or their associate officers. From New York we have received two donations, one of \$500, another of \$150. Illinois and Missouri have likewise remembered us and rendered aid. Minnesota, far up in the northwest, with a comparatively young organization, has contributed the handsome sum of \$500; while from the Montezuma ☐ of New Mexico, the hardy, generous pioneers of the plains have sent to their brethren of South Carolina \$300, thus beautifully exemplifying the length and breadth of that noble charity which underlies and sustains our Order."

The following proposed amendment to the Constitution, "received its first reading" and was laid over to the next Annual Communication.

"All legislative power on the subject of Masonry is vested in the Grand ☐, and all Subordinate ☐ in the jurisdiction, are prohibited from making any By-Laws whatever, and are required to be governed solely by the Constitution and the Ahiman Rezon, as hereafter provided. ☐ may, however, fix their times of meeting, and the amount of fees and dues, by simple resolution, provided they be consistent with the Constitution."

A very interesting report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Brother R. S. Bruns, Grand Secretary. The report was read and referred to a committee, who reported, "As the full report of the

Foreign Correspondence has already been printed for the information and instruction of the brethren, * * * * that there should be published only such portions of the Foreign Correspondence as, in the judgment of the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, contains matter of general Masonic interest." We know not how much they may have erased; judging from what we have we hope none.

The Proceedings of twenty-one Grand [] are noticed, Minnesota among the number.

The Grand Master of Alabama in 1866, reported the following question :

"Can a Mason who has obtained an order for a dimit, who had been guilty of unmasonic conduct, either *before* or after granting the order for the dimit, be tried?"

Which he answered in the affirmative. On this Brother Bruns says :

"But how if the unmasonic conduct took place *before* the brother became a Mason? If full latitude be given to this answer, you may rake up charges of offence committed long years before; and where there is malice in the prosecutor, there will be no end of these raking and retrospective operations. At that rate man or Mason will never cease to be an offender; all his repentance for early sinning, will go for nothing. He will have atoned in vain. His atonement will never cease, never be sufficiently made; and he whom we are to suppose that God in his mercy has forgiven, will yet be kept under judgment and doom by a chosen Brotherhood, whose great virtue of charity implies toleration and indulgence, mercy and forgiveness."

On the same subject he copies a report of the Maine Committee on Jurisprudence.

"It is a well settled principle of Masonic law, that after a man has been initiated he can not be tried or dealt with for anything he has done when not a Mason, or on account of his character, *providing it was or might have been known or ascertained upon due inquiry.*"

And says :

"The clause in italics suggests the only difficulty, since it is not so apparent that any human judgment is able to determine what *might* have been known at any antecedent period. It is enough to know that the Committee on Applicants had made due inquiry, and found none but good report. A Committee of Inquiry has no such power as an inquisitor general, and it takes time for the truth to leak out in society in the case of all *respectable* offenders. All men are good until found out to be bad, and then the world turns up its virtuous eyes, and raises its pious hands to heaven in holy horror, wondering that a man so very virtuous, should, at the same time, be so very vicious. Masonic committees can rarely be so constituted as to enable them to see more deeply into the morals of the individual than society at large."

We would like to make further extracts from the report of Bro. Bruns, but time and space forbid.

M. W. Jas. L. Orr, Grand Master, and R. W. R. S. Bruns, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

TEXAS.

The thirty-second Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Texas, was opened at Houston, June 8th, 1868.

73 ☐ represented, 311 on the roll.

From the report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, "involving the right and propriety of burying non-affiliated Masons with Masonic honors," we quote :

"When a member of a ☐ in good standing, dies, it is the duty of the ☐ in whose jurisdiction the death occurs, at the request of the deceased, or upon solicitation of his family or friends, if it can be done with convenience, to accompany his corpse to the place of interment, and there deposit it with the usual formalities of the Order. But your committee do unhesitatingly declare it is their opinion that it is improper, as a general rule, for a ☐ to accord Masonic burial to a deceased non-affiliated Mason. When a Mason voluntarily ostracises himself from the Order, and seeks to relieve himself from the active duties and responsibilities of Masonry, by withdrawing his membership from the ☐, he is not entitled, upon his demise, to demand Masonic sepulture."

On the question of dimits, the report of the committee on the doings of Grand Officers, uses the following language :

"The dimit is the right of the Mason on payment of dues ; it is always granted if no valid objection is raised. It does not depend on a vote of the ☐, the right to it being inherent, and cannot be restrained by any power, and in the exercise of it the brother must be the sole judge of the propriety of his conduct, hence no vote need ever be taken. So long as the dimit is not taken by the brother, he continues his membership."

One of the articles in the Constitution of the Grand ☐, says :

"The right of a brother to dimit on paying up all dues, is an inherent one, which cannot be restrained by any power."

We endorse the above. We have always held that a "dimit," as it is termed, is nothing more or less than the Secretary's receipt for moneys paid.

It was reported that a ☐ pronounced sentence of expulsion against one of its members, in that "he had told a party who had been black-balled, that a certain brother had done it, but that said brother was now satisfied, and so far as he was concerned the candidate could come in."

The Grand ☐ reversed the sentence, and ordered "that the punishment be commuted to a reprimand in open ☐.

Among the various matters reported upon by the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, we find :

"In answer to the question, 'Should not all unaffiliated Masons be required to pay, at least, the sum of one dollar annually to the Grand ☐ fund?' we say this Grand ☐ has not the power to levy such a tax, even if disposed to do so.

"That we have carefully examined a resolution referred to us to repeal a resolution of this Grand Body, passed A. L. 5852, allowing Master Masons to be members of more than one ☐, and can see no good reason for repealing the same, and recommend that the resolution referred to, be not adopted."

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented a report, in which the Proceedings of thirty-four Grand [] are reviewed, Minnesota among the number.

We have not been favored with the Proceedings of either Michigan or Ohio. We find in the report before us an extract from the address of Grand Master Coffinbury, of Michigan, which we copy as a matter of information for our brethren :

"In the State of Ohio, the question of secret societies was raised in the highest parliamentary body of one of the most numerous denominations in that State; and one, also, characterized by great intellect, wisdom and piety, through its highly educated and accomplished clergy. This body, after mature deliberation and dispassionate discussion of secret orders, their effect upon the human family, politically and socially, the relation they bore to the church, and their effect upon the Christian religion, resolved that it could find no evil in the institution of Freemasonry—that it could see nothing in it to affect unfavorably the Christian religion, or the relation of its members to the Christian church. While this resolution manifests the impartial judgment and the sound wisdom of this body, it also testifies the unassuming piety and goodness of its members."

From the admirable report before us, we present another matter of interest, as we presume the committee did not design it exclusively for New York :

"The first Grand Master of Ireland was Henry De Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1210, who was followed by thirty-seven others, including the present Grand Master, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, Duke of Leinster, who was elected in 1813, and has been annually re-elected ever since. There are at present three hundred and eighteen [] on the roll of the Grand [] of Ireland, showing a smaller number than at some other periods of Masonry in Ireland. The Grand [] meets in Freemason's Hall, Dame Street, Dublin, on the first Thursday in every month, at 8 P. M. R. : W. : Hon. George Hancock, was Grand Secretary for 1867. If the Grand Master should decline to preside over the Fraternity, he may recommend his successor, who, if approved by the Grand [], shall be saluted and installed as Grand Master elect. The Constitution only permits nomination by a Grand Master who has declined, and not when his term of office has expired."

M. : W. : Peter Gray was elected Grand Master, and R. : W. : Geo. H. Bringhurst, Grand Secretary, re-elected.

VERMONT.

Since writing our report on the Proceedings of the Grand [] of Illinois, from which we copied a portion of a report of a Vermont Committee, we have received the Proceedings of the latter Grand Body.

An Annual Communication of the Grand [] of Vermont, was opened at Montpelier, January 9th, 1867.

70 [] represented, 74 on the roll.

Accompanying the address of the Grand Master—which, by the way, is full of *practical* suggestions—are the "Decisions for the Masonic Year 1866," some 30 in number, comprising six pages of the Proceedings, a few of which we propose to incorporate :

"3. A Master, in his discretion, has power to withhold the declaration

of the result of a ballot, when, in his judgment, it may become necessary. Having declared it, a petition from the same parties cannot again be entertained until the expiration of a year. The unanimous consent of a Subordinate ☐ cannot suspend a Grand ☐ by-law.

"12. * * * * The Master of the ☐ may withhold, in his discretion, the declaration of a ballot; but cannot, after the result has been declared, order a new ballot at a subsequent Communication, or require the disclosure of the person who cast the black ball, or the reasons therefor. Any such disclosure must be entirely voluntary.

"26. A Master has power to suspend the declaration of the result of a ballot, when, in his opinion, it is evident that there is a mistake or misapprehension in the matter of the ballot, until the next regular Communication, and may then order a new ballot. The members present at the time of the first ballot should be present at the second."

To this last proposition we would add, provided but one black ball appeared. But we question the general proposition that "The Master of a ☐, in his discretion, may withhold the declaration of the result of a ballot." We regard it as a dangerous power with which to clothe any Master. But in a case where it is evident that a mistake has been made, and only one negative cast, it might be proper for the Master to put the ballot over to the next meeting, assigning his reasons for so doing.

"8. Reasons of a personal or private nature should never be allowed to debar an individual from becoming a member, or to prevent his advancing, when a member of a Masonic ☐. A brother protesting against the advancement of another, for such an improper reason, renders himself justly amenable to ☐ discipline. His charge is never to allow personal pique or malice to enter into his Masonic action.

"10. An entered apprentice may be tried for unmasonic conduct on charges preferred; the hearing to be had in an E. A. ☐, and the decision made, on report thereto, in a Master ☐.

"16. The Master may, and it is his duty as well, to order important matters to lie until the next regular Communication, before action.

"19. The spirit that dictates slanders or libels, or seeks in an underhanded manner to injure a brother's character, professional or otherwise, is not a Masonic one, and should not be tolerated in a ☐, as it directly interferes with its harmony.

"21. It is the duty of the Master to see that his ☐ is protected against improper propositions, or propositions presented with undue frequency. He has control over all such matters, subject to the Grand ☐ for the proper exercise thereof.

"22. A visiting brother is present only by courtesy, and can exercise the privilege of speaking, or any other participation in the proceedings, simply to the extent that leave is granted, and then his action can be no other than advisory.

"24. A ☐ in this State has jurisdiction over a person who has taken the E. A. Degree in another State, for the purpose of conferring the remaining Degrees, provided he has come here to reside permanently, and the ☐ in this State is satisfied that the Degree has been conferred, and the person is a suitable one to be advanced, both by information and actual observation.

"25. * * * The desire to know the number of black balls cast, arises either from an idle curiosity, or a desire to effect a change in the result, either of which should not be indulged.

"29. One ballot is sufficient for three Degrees, unless your By-Laws direct otherwise. If they do, they should be changed to conform to what is now the usage in this State.

"Objections to the further advancement of a candidate should be made in open ☐, or by information given to the Master, and should be of such

a character as would have constituted a good cause of rejection of an application ; the facts in relation thereto to be ascertained, if necessary, in the discretion of the Master, through the investigation of a committee.

" 30. A dimit once taken severs the brother's connection with the ☐ granting it. The connection can only be resumed by a unanimous vote in the same manner and under the same regulations as in the case of the applicant of a stranger to the ☐.

An evening session of the Grand ☐ was devoted to the exemplification of the Work by the Grand Lecturer, Brother GAMALIEL WASHBURN.

The following was adopted :

" *Resolved*, That the Grand ☐ of Vermont forbid the use in the Secular ☐ of the printed book or books, called Mnemonics, and all others, whether written or printed, not sanctioned by this Grand ☐, and any Master that shall allow their use shall be subject to Masonic discipline."

The Grand Secretary, Brother H. Clark, presented the report on Foreign Correspondence, in which are reviewed the Proceedings of 24 Grand Bodies, Minnesota not included.

M.: W.: Leverett B. Englesby, Grand Master, and R.: W.: Henry Clark, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

VIRGINIA.

An Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Virginia, was opened at Richmond, December 9th, 1867.

M.: W.: E. H. Lane, Grand Master, presiding.

107 ☐ represented, 224 on the roll.

The Grand ☐ of Virginia has ever, and deservedly, held a high rank among the Grand ☐ of the country. The Grand Secretary, Brother John Dove, has not only *held* but *filled* the position for more than half a century. He is one of the few remaining links that connects us with Webb and his associates, and as to the *old Work* we would rather take his *ipse dixit* than that of any other living man. *Americanisms, Westernisms, or Young America*, has never obtained a foothold in this Ancient Grand ☐.

Notwithstanding our veneration for the Grand ☐ of Virginia, we must be permitted to give expression to the opinion that this Grand ☐, in common with several others in the south, are more "scared than hurt" relative to the status of the "negro" among the brethren north.

From the most excellent address of the Grand Master, we quote :

" In our efforts to extend our usefulness and enlarge our sphere of operations, we should not forget the teachings of the past, or blindly cast our lot with those who adopt as their motto, 'Progression.' We fully recognize the doctrine that man is formed for social and active life ; hence, it is the duty of every Mason who realizes the privileges he enjoys, and recognizes the duties and obligations imposed on him, so to act and demean himself as continually to be adding to his stock of knowledge and practical philanthropy. In this sense Masonry is progressive, and that Mason who so far forgets her teachings as not to realize and act upon these principles, is, in

the language of Masonry, 'deemed a drone in the hive of nature, a useless member of society, and unworthy of our protection and respect.' Beyond this, I humbly submit that Masonry is not progressive. I, for one, do not belong to that class of Masons (and I think I speak the sentiments of this Grand ☐ on this question) who insist that we shall accommodate our Institution to every change in the condition of a country, whether it be a change in the social condition of its people or of her political institutions. No profane has any rights in Masonry. The privilege of becoming a member of our noble Fraternity, may be extended to those who profess the requisite qualifications, intellectual, moral, and physical. It is, however, a mere matter of favor; hence, the Fraternity has the most undoubted right, and no one can question it, of selecting her own household. This selection should always be made with a wise reference to the good of the great body of Masonry."

We opine that the sentiments of the forgoing extract will be endorsed by every thinking Mason everywhere; we accept them as the true and legitimate standard of Masonic action.

We also hold that each Grand ☐ is a sovereign and independent body within its jurisdiction, and so long as it keeps itself within the "Ancient Landmarks," and General Constitutions, no other body has the right to prescribe upon whom it may confer the honors of Masonry; it has the "*undoubted right, and no one can question it, of selecting her own household.*"

In continuation, he says:

"I have thought it proper to say thus much upon the rights of profanes at this time; because, in looking over the Proceedings of several Grand ☐, the question is being agitated as to the propriety of admitting into our sacred mysteries a class of persons who heretofore had been excluded, but who, in consequence of recent events familiar to you all, now claim such privileges. Documents bearing upon this subject have been received by me during the year, which, sooner or later, will have to be disposed of by the Grand ☐.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence exhibited considerable feeling on the same subject. We quote:

"The open advocacy of negro Masonry by one Grand Master and his immediate predecessor, in a ☐ of as imposing a membership as Iowa, is well calculated to occasion alarm for the purity and harmony of the Order. We may well tremble, even, as we look to the not distant future, if our northern brethren tolerate, for one moment, the intrusion of this idea into their ☐ rooms. The egg which hatched it was laid in the same nest with that which hatched anti-Masonry in days gone by. An old enemy merely assumes a new guise.

"And just so surely as this idea is allowed to germinate in a generous soil, it will develop a struggle for the maintenance intact of the Ancient Landmarks, which will eclipse, in its fierceness of assault and steadiness of defense, the palmiest era of Morganism. And when it does come, who will be the bitter persecutors of the faithful Craftsman, who clings to the teachings of his sires.

"If political questions thrust themselves upon us in the guise of an effort to override the Ancient Landmarks, and introduce into the Fraternity an element of discord, because, forsooth, in the parlance of the day, we must acquiesce in the results of the war, and keep pace with the progress of the age, it is alike our duty and our right to resist. It is not an entirely imaginary apprehension which suggests this reference.

"From at least one Grand ☐ in the east has been heard a voice suggesting the acceptance of negroes into the Order, and it can not be doubted that under the advanced and advancing ideas of the day, the limitation

of 'free born' will avail little to arrest the surging tide, if once it approach the flood. It is an easy step in these fast days from ideas outside of the □, of imposing political acceptance to advance to the assumption that no man created 'equal' with his fellows, and 'endowed by his Creator with the inalienable right of liberty,' can be rightfully regarded as other than 'free-born.'

"Our northern brethren have had occasion very repeatedly, of late, and they have always, with an unbroken uniformity and unanimity, made that opportunity available to maintain the sanctity of the ballot, and the right of one single dissentient brother to exclude from the □ an element offensive to himself. In the name, and on behalf of the entire Fraternity of the South, if there be no higher reason, we demand the right to protest against the admission of an element with which we can not and will not fraternize. For the harmony of society, for the peace of the Craft, for the purity and sanctity of the principles of Freemasonry, we put in this simple plea, and we protest our high resolve."

We know of no Grand □ that has taken *any* action looking toward the admission of the class alluded to. We did not, nor do not approve of the suggestions of the late Grand Master of Iowa. There was nothing, however, in his address that could be construed as proposing to admit those who were not *free born*, and yet the resolutions adopted by the Grand □ of Iowa, were as significant as the most ultra brother in Virginia could desire.

From the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, we copy :

"*Resolved*, That when a candidate for Masonry applies to the □ nearest to his residence, for a recommendation to be initiated in some other □, his application must be subjected to the test of the ballot, and the ballot must be clear."

We apprehend that if such a rule obtained, there would be no such applications made. We approve the rule and recommend its adoption by our Grand □.

"It is contrary to Masonic law and usage to confer Degrees upon persons so maimed that they cannot conform to the Ritual, and are incapable of pursuing their worldly avocations, if they should be necessitated so to do."

We are surprised that the Grand □ of Virginia should adopt a resolution, opening, as it appears to us, a very wide door. We have always supposed that our brethren of Virginia were "strict constructionists."

"*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to require or authorize the Master of a Subordinate □ to refer petitions for initiations or membership, to a select committee to make inquiry into the character of the applicant, but that it is the imperative duty of the Master, Warden and members of each □ to make such inquiries."

This may work well in Virginia, but it would not do in Minnesota.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Brother B. R. Wellford. The Proceedings of 37 Grand □ are reviewed, Minnesota included. "We protest our high resolve," is a matter of taste.

M. W. Wm. Terry, was elected Grand Master, and the venerable Brother R. W. John Dove, re-elected Grand Secretary.

WISCONSIN.

An Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of Wisconsin, was opened at Milwaukee, June 11th, 1867.

139 ☐ represented, 161 on the roll.

Deputy Grand Master presiding.

The address of the Grand Master, who was prevented by sickness from being present, was read by P. G. M. H. L. Palmer.

Twelve dispensations for new ☐ were issued during the year.

The Grand ☐ at its previous session had the subject of "*Army made Masons*" before them, and adopted the following :

"*Resolved*, That the M. W. G. M., R. W. D. G. M., and Grand Wardens, be and are hereby authorized to prescribe and promulgate such general rules, regulations and conditions as they may think proper, in regard to the subject of healing army made Masons."

The committee adopted the following :

"1st. A petition shall be presented in due form, at a regular meeting of the ☐, which shall be referred to a committee of investigation, and at least twenty days must intervene before the passing of the ballot.

"2nd. A unanimous ballot shall be required.

"3d. The healing to consist of the administering of the O. B. of each Degree.

"4th. Twenty days must intervene between the healing in each Degree, and the same proficiency must be had as is by us required in regularly taking the Degree.

"5th. The fee charged by a ☐ for healing shall not be less than ten dollars."

From a statistical table contained in the Proceedings, we learn that there are 7,074 Master Masons, members of ☐ in that State, 2,031 of whom were raised during the previous year. We find also that our brethren of Wisconsin use the black ball freely. Rejections are returned as 597.

One thousand dollars was appropriated for the relief of Masons in the Southern States, and two hundred and fifty for widows and orphans at home.

The Committee on Charity reported adversely upon a petition for relief :

"It appearing that the indigent brother has dimitted from the jurisdiction of Ohio, and has resided in this jurisdiction for seven years in a state of non-affiliation."

If other Grand and Subordinate ☐ would do likewise, we opine that we should hear less of non-affiliation.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. W. H. Norris, Jr., in which is reviewed the Proceedings of 36 Grand ☐, Minnesota included.

There are so many well informed Masons in the Grand ☐ of Wisconsin, and propositions are so well considered before adoption,

that no chance is left to criticise. If perchance wrong conclusions are arrived at, they are acknowledged and remedied before outsiders make the discovery.

Witness an extract from Bro. Norris's report :

"We have to admit that throughout the late war, we regarded with much bitterness of feeling the supposed conduct and motives of southern Masons.

"Recent readings have convinced us of our mistake and injustice, for it certainly appears from all our late information, that the exceptional deviations from Masonic Silence and Masonic Charity have been as rare at the south as at the north. With no shadow of sympathy or patience with secession, as a citizen, we have yet lately learned, as a Mason, to forbear harsh judgment of our southern brethren ; and for the two-fold reason, that we have but lately learned to believe that they sincerely thought themselves right, as well as that as individual Masons, they nevertheless did, in unnumbered instances, eminently exemplify those cardinal virtues which are the chief glory of our Brotherhood."

We have space but for one other extract copied from the Alabama report for 1866 :

"Generally, those who seek office are unworthy of it. He that is chosen Master should be able in all the Degrees, not only in the Ritual, but also in his moral and intellectual status, that he may be able to preside with dignity, give character to the Institution, and proper and timely instruction to the brethren. The practice of log-rolling, to obtain office for ourselves or others, either in a Subordinate ☐ or the Grand ☐, cannot be too strongly reprehended.

"Let the office seek the man, and not the man the office. Let the welfare of the Institution be the great object. It would seem from the conduct of some persons in this regard, as if they had some enemy to punish or some friend to reward, for things done, perhaps, outside of Masonry. This should never be."

Seek to put the right man in the right place, and how often do you make enemies ? Experience has taught us the lesson.

M.: W.: Harlow Pease, was elected Grand Master, and R.: W.: W. T. Palmer, was re-elected Grand Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The third Annual Communication of the Grand ☐ of West Virginia, was opened at Wheeling, December 11th, 1867.

19 ☐ represented, 30 on the roll.

The address of the Grand Master and the transactions of the Grand ☐ were of local interest. No report on Foreign Correspondence.

We find in the report of the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, the following :

"Crescent and Middlebourne ☐ have appointed special committees to examine into and report the character of candidates, which is now contrary to our regulations."

We notice that a resolution was adopted advising the Subordinate ☐ that received their warrants from the Grand ☐ of Virginia, to pay dues to that Grand ☐ up to the time of the organization of the Grand ☐ of West Virginia.

That should have been done without waiting for advice from the Grand ☐.

M.: W.: Wm. J. Bates, Grand Master, and R.: W.: Thomas H. Logan, Grand Secretary, were each re-elected.

NEGRO MASONRY—AS IT IS TERMED.

In 1775-6, members of a regiment of British soldiers stationed in Boston, in possession of regular authority from the Grand ☐ of England, made Masons of a number of colored men. These obtained a dispensation under which they worked for a number of years. November 29th, 1784, the Grand ☐ of England granted to

"Our right trusty and well beloved brethren, Prince Hall, Boston Smith, Thomas Sanderson, and several other brethren residing in Boston, New England, in North America," a charter under the name and style of "African ☐, to be opened in Boston aforesaid,"

which was entered as warrant No. 459, on the roll of the Grand ☐.

A letter is preserved in the Historical Society of Massachusetts, in which the writer alluding to Prince Hall, says :

"Having once and again mentioned this person, I must inform you that he is Grand Master of a ☐ of Freemasons, composed wholly of blacks, and distinguished by the name of 'African ☐.

The warrant was not received until April, 1787. The reception of it was announced in a Boston newspaper, dated April 30th, 1787. Notwithstanding all the reports to the contrary, *this document is still in existence and in their possession*, and has been critically examined by some of the most learned Masons of the age.

The body formed by the authority of this warrant, appears to have had similar experiences with every other of a secret character that has long continued in existence—had its ups and downs, seasons of prosperity and adversity. From it, it is *supposed*, all the other bodies in the United States have emanated.

The reports of what is termed "The National Grand ☐ of Ancient York Masons," show Bodies, Grand and particular, subordinate to it in all but six or eight States in the Union. Rumor says that they are well posted in the Work, whatever that may be, and that their deliberations are conducted with order and decorum.

Such of their publications as have come to our notice, are certainly creditable.

Magna est veritas et prevalebunt, is a motto to which many Masons have subscribed, and it will continue to be true whether they subscribe to it or not.

"Negro ☐ are clandestine," is pronounced as their status all over the country. We propose to let the Montana com-

mittee argue that question; we do not, nor yet do we care whether they are or not; time enough for that investigation when *we* venture to offer to visit, or *consent to examine* proposed visitors.

Brother Scott, of Louisiana, in his report, says—and he but expresses a sentiment that has been put forth time and again and again by Masons all over this country, that the granting of the charter to African □

“Was a violation of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand □ of Massachusetts, which was organized in 1733, fifty-one years before the charter was granted, and hence this Negro □ was an irregular and clandestine body.”

Before proceeding further we should like to inquire why St. John's Grand □ was singled out? There was another Grand □, the “Grand □ of Massachusetts,” in existence at the same time. Was its jurisdiction also violated? The “Grand □ of Massachusetts” was organized in 1769; was it an “irregular and clandestine body” because organized thirty-six years after the “St. John's Grand □”? It was never so regarded. Both were located in Boston, and each treated the other as an equal in the union of the two in 1792. History relates no disturbance between them on the question of jurisdiction. If the charter of 1784 was “irregular” because of the jurisdiction of the charter of 1733, why was not the charter of 1769 equally irregular? Or did the fact that one was issued to the *white man* and the other to the *black*, make the difference? and if so, *where is the Masonic Law making a distinction in color?*

The truth is, that the dogma that a Grand □ possesses exclusive jurisdiction in a State or Territory where located, is a comparatively new one, of American origin, and is not to-day acknowledged by Grand □ anywhere except in the United States. We believe it was first enunciated at the union of the two Grand □ in Massachusetts in 1792. As an American Mason, we admit the propriety and sustain the claim of “Territorial Jurisdiction” by American Grand □.

But as there was no such law, even in America, and no such claim had been made in 1784 or 1787, and not until five years afterwards, the granting of a charter to “African □” was not a violation of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand □ of Massachusetts, or either of them, and hence was not a clandestine body.

Many brethren, □, and Grand □, manifest a “feverish anxiety” relative to the subject of “Negro Masonry,” wholly unnecessary. The Grand □ of Delaware, in 1866, adopted a resolution as follows:

“Resolved, That □ under this jurisdiction are positively prohibited from initiating, passing, raising, or admitting to membership, or to the right of

visitation, any negro, mulatto or colored person of the United States. This prohibition shall be an obligation, and so taught in the Third Degree."

The first part of the resolution is ridiculous, and unworthy of a Grand \square ; the last clause is an innovation which is in violation of the whole theory of Masonry. Every Grand \square and Grand Masonic Body in existence, except those in the United States, recognizes Negro Masons.

How is Freemasonry injured by the admission that Negroes can be made Masons? or that there are Masons among them? Negro \square s claiming to be Masonic, have been in existence near a hundred years; in different parts of the country Negroes have occasionally been admitted as visitors in \square s, Chapters, and Commanderies, and yet the Institution survives. Because political prominence has been given to the Negro race within a few years, is no reason that any more Masonic consideration should be accorded than at any time between 1784 and 1860.

We are opposed to any legislation by Grand \square upon the subject, leaving the whole matter with the Subordinate \square , where it belongs, holding each \square to a literal compliance with the "Ancient Landmarks."

Masonry is a conservative institution; it allows every member to think and act for himself. Its interest does not require that the Ancient Landmarks should be violated to suit the *prejudices* of any of its members upon any subject.

Admission to initiation or membership in a Masonic \square requires a unanimous ballot; hence, one member holds a veto power; again, no visitor can be received in a Masonic \square if a single brother objects. No necessity, then, for Grand \square action, or for the bombastic "We protest our high resolve," or for the fear that through the action of the north, our southren brethren will be subject "to the necessity of 'meeting on the level' with their former slaves."

Opposition begets sympathy. The Negroes have had their organizations, their public processions, &c., for years. No particular notice was taken, they went on their way, advantaged by the supposition that they were doing "God's service;" we say, let them continue without interference for or against. We remember having read somewhere, "All we want is to be let alone;" we think that the wisest course now in this matter, is, *to let them alone.*

Brethren, our report is before you; we have no apology to make for its length—perhaps one is due that our extracts were not more lengthy or more numerous. None but those engaged in preparing a report can have any conception of the labor required or difficulties

attending it. Thousands of pages to be read, embracing hundreds of different subjects, comprehending information useful, instructive, or entertaining, clothed in language eloquent and beautiful. The writers of each address or report have endeavored to compress a great amount of information or sentiment in as few words as possible. One gets bewildered where to begin and where to leave off, what to copy and what to omit; and erasures and interlineations in the copy become so multitudinous that the compositors frequently indulge in language that would hardly be appropriate in a Masonic ☐.

Notwithstanding the criticism of "scissors" in detailing the action of Grand ☐, reporting opinions, or in the explication of duties, we have chosen to give the original language, and thereby avoiding misconstruction. We have endeavored to present such matters found in the various Grand ☐ Proceedings submitted to us, as appeared of paramount interest in this jurisdiction.

We entertain some opinions not in accord with some of those who are regarded as "Masonic Jurists;" as a Mason we claim a right to our own views, conceding to others the same right, and do not think it necessary to "protest our high resolve" among our brethren. Brethren of Minnesota, the labor in preparing this report was performed *for you*; we hope you will give it the consideration of a reading, particularly the extracts, believing that you will be benefited thereby.

To our brethren of other jurisdictions, who may review this report, we may—although it is perhaps supererogation—say that the views herein expressed, are not *all* in accord with those entertained by the Grand ☐.

A. T. C. PIERSON.

SUBORDINATE LODGES,

THE OFFICERS THEREOF,

AND TIMES OF MEETING.

St. John's □ 1, *Stillwater.*

WM. G. BRONSON, W.: M.: JOHN W. DINSMORE, S.: W.:
DAVID MEAD, J.: W.: RUDOLPH LEHMICK, Sec'y.

First and Third Monday in each month.—67 members.

Cataract □ 2, *St. Anthony.*

WM. LOCHREN, W.: M.: DAN. M. DEMMON, S.: W.:
SOLOM ARMSTRONG, J.: W.: EDWIN PARKER, Sec'y.

First Saturday of each month.—146 members.

St. Paul □ 3, *St. Paul.*

W. H. GRANT, W.: M.: A. P. MERRILL, S.: W.:
J. C. MORRISON, J.: W.: DANA WHITE, Sec'y.

First and Third Friday of each month.—79 members.

Hennepin □ 4, *Minneapolis.*

GEO. T. VAILE, W.: M.: HENRY L. ROCKEY, S.: W.:
ALBERT LAWRENCE, J.: W.: CHAS. N. CRUMP, Sec'y.

Second and Fourth Wednesday of each month.—218 members.

Ancient Landmark □ 5, *St. Paul.*

H. L. CARVER, W.: M.: JAMES P. POND, S.: W.:
J. HAM DAVIDSON, J.: W.: W. R. NOBLE, Sec'y.

Second and Fourth Thursday of each month.—163 members.

Dakotah □ 7, *Hastings.*

F. M. CROSBY, W.: M.: CHAS. PEARSON, S.: W.:
S. G. RATHBONE, J.: W.: A. J. W. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

Second and Fourth Wednesday of each month.—62 members.

Red Wing □ 8, *Red Wing.*

S. B. FOOT, W.: M.: A. J. KELLOGG, S.: W.:
D. M. BALDWIN, J.: W.: L. A. HANCOCK, Sec'y.

First and Third Monday of each month.—111 members.

Faribault □ 9, *Faribault.*

GEO. W. DuBOIS, W.: M.: JOHN MULLIN, S.: W.:
WM. S. SARGENT, J.: W.: C. N. DANIELS, Sec'y.

Second and Fourth Monday of each month.—65 members.

Mantorville □ 11, *Mantorville*.

J. R. DARTT, W.: M.: W. W. ELY, S.: W.:
 J. N. PORTER, J.: W.: GEO. B. ARNOLD, Sec'y.
 Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month.—50 members.

Mankato □ 12, *Mankato*.

JOHN A. WILLARD, W.: M.: CHARLES A. CHAPMAN, S.: W.:
 CLARK KEYSER, J.: W.: WESLEY MAXFIELD, Sec'y.
 Second and Fourth Saturday of each month.—96 members.

Wapahasa □ 14, *Wabasha*.

WM. H. ROBINSON, W.: M.: H. N. SMITH, S.: W.:
 BRADFORD ALMY, J.: W.: WM. H. CAMPBELL, Sec'y.
 First Monday before each full moon.—72 members.

Monticello □ 16, *Monticello*.

THOS. C. SHAPLEIGH, W.: M.: ZADOCK M. BROWN, S.: W.:
 CHAS. W. CLEARY, J.: W.: SAM'L. E. ADAMS, Sec'y.
 First and Fourth Saturday of each month.—43 members.

Hokah □ 17, *Hokah*.

S. J. PRENTISS, W.: M.: BENJ. LOGKE, S.: W.:
 ANDREW P. COULTER, J.: W.: WM. H. HARRIS, Sec'y.
 First and Third Tuesday of each month.—48 members.

Winona □ 18, *Winona*.

ISAAC B. CUMMINGS, W.: M.: JOHN C. SLATER, S.: W.:
 R. B. BASFORD, J.: W.: JOHN KEYS, Sec'y.
 First and Third Tuesday of each month.—156 members.

Minneapolis □ 19, *Minneapolis*.

J. H. THOMPSON, W.: M.: G. W. SHUMAN, S.: W.:
 PAUL FITZGERALD, J.: W.: JAMES BRYANT, Sec'y.
 First and Third Wednesday of each month.—106 members.

Caledonia □ 20, *Caledonia*.

D. N. GATES, W.: M.: CHARLES A. COE, S.: W.:
 WM. F. DUNBAR, J.: W.: P. P. WALL, Sec'y.
 Friday on or before full moon.—36 members.

Rochester □ 21, *Rochester*.

R. H. GOVE, W.: M.: WM. BROWN, S.: W.:
 DEVINS TUPPER, J.: W.: AMOS HYATT, Sec'y.
 Second and Fourth Monday of each month.—164 members.

Pleasant Grove □ 22, *Pleasant Grove*.

W. H. MILLS, W.: M.: J. GUITER, S.: W.:
 R. S. RUSSELL, J.: W.: R. D. HATHAWAY, Sec'y.
 First and Third Tuesday of each month.—47 members.

North Star □ 23, *St. Cloud*.

J. E. WING, W.: M.: L. W. COLLINS, S.: W.:
 J. C. WILSON, J.: W.: JOHN H. DENTON, Sec'y.
 Second and Fourth Saturday of each month.—82 members.

Willon □ 24, *Willon.*

C. C. COMEE, W.: M.: H. A. MOSHER, S.: W.:
G. H. WOODBURY, J.: W.: G. R. BUCKMAN, Sec'y.

First and Third Thursday of each month.—40 members.

Western Star □ 26, *Albert Lea.*

H. D. BROWN, W.: M.: WM. MORIN, S.: W.:
F. B. FOBES, J.: W.: S. EATON, Sec'y.

Second and Fourth Wednesday of each month.—30 members.

Blue Earth Valley □ 27, *Winnepago City.*

DAN'L P. WEIR, W.: M.: ANDREW C. DUNN, S.: W.:
TOBIAS L. RICE, J.: W.: E. H. HUTCHINS, Sec'y.

Tuesday on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.—37 members.

Clear Water □ 28, *Clear Water.*

T. C. PORTER, W.: M.: THOS. TOLLINGTON, S.: W.:
WM. SHAW, J.: W.: J. P. COLGRAVE, Sec'y.

First and Third Saturday of each month.—38 members.

Morning Star □ 29, *La Crescent.*

J. O. SAWYER, W.: M.: H. D. GURLEY, S.: W.:
L. R. HALL, J.: W.: H. GLEASON, Sec'y.

First and Third Thursday of each month.—44 members.

Anoka □ 30, *Anoka.*

WM. E. CUNDY, W.: M.: CHAS T. WOODBURY, S.: W.:
ELIAS PLATT, J.: W.: J. F. CLARK, Sec'y.

Saturday preceding full moon.—79 members.

King Hiram □ 31, *Belle Plaine.*

JNO. M. PASHLEY, W.: M.: HERMAN W. STONE, S.: W.:
MOSES M. CARSON, J.: W.: J. MAYSON SPICER, Sec'y.

Second and Fourth Saturday of each month.—25 members.

Sakatah □ 32, *Waterville.*

L. Z. ROGERS, W.: M.: G. A. BLAIR, S.: W.:
JOHN HANKINS, J.: W.: JOHN W. GISH, Sec'y.

Saturday on or before full moon.—31 members.

Star in the East □ 33, *Owatonna.*

H. J. LEWIS, W.: M.: J. A. REBY, S.: W.:
L. S. PADGHAM, J.: W.: T. G. PATCH, Sec'y.

Second and Fourth Wednesday of each month.—31 members.

Oriental □ 34, *Cannon Falls.*

CHARLES PARKS, W.: M.: JOHN A. WILSON, S.: W.:
AUSTIN DEMING, J.: W.: JOHN JENNINGS, Sec'y.

First and Third Saturday of each month.—36 members.

Mt. Moriah □ 35, *Hastings.*

J. L. POWERS, W.: M.: D. W. TRUAX, S.: W.:
WM. O. WHITE, J.: W.: A. H. TRUAX, Sec'y.

First and Third Monday of each month.—65 members.

Preston □ 36, *Preston.*

J. C. BRADEN, W.: M.: H. R. WELLS, S.: W.:
 M. J. VILLE, J.: W.: J. MURRAY, Sec'y.
 Wednesday on or next preceding every full moon and two weeks thereafter.—60 members.

Mystic Tie □ 37, *Pine Island.*

S. S. WORTHING, W.: M.: JOHN HOUSE, S.: W.:
 O. MOREHOUSE, J.: W.: L. CLARK, Sec'y.
 Second and Fourth Wednesday of each month.—59 members.

Washington □ 38, *Wasioja.*

JAMES GARVER, W.: M.: GEORGE BENNETT, S.: W.:
 JOSEPH TREMBULL, J.: W.: OWEN W. WALDO, Sec'y.
 Second and Fourth Saturday of each month.—31 members.

Fidelity □ 39, *Austin.*

A. J. PHELPS, W.: M.: C. J. PADDOCK, S.: W.:
 AMOS S. EVERETT, J.: W.: J. C. SMITH, Sec'y.
 First and Third Wednesday of each month.—79 members.

Carnelian □ 40, *Lake City.*

G. C. AYRES, W.: M.: M. S. HULETT, S.: W.:
 L. COLLINS, J.: W.: E. B. ELLSWORTH, Sec'y.
 Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month.—67 members.

Hermon □ 41, *Zumbrota.*

THOMAS P. KELLETT, W.: M.: JAMES CRAM, S.: W.:
 ABEL B. FOLSOM, J.: W.: M. H. SLOSSOM, Sec'y.
 Tuesday on or before full moon and two weeks thereafter.—23 members.

Hope □ 42, *Glencoe.*

G. K. GILBERT, W.: M.: ROBT. L. MOORE, S.: W.:
 HENRY A. CHILDS, J.: W.: MATHIAS THOENY, Sec'y.
 First and Third Monday of each month.—43 members.

Harmony □ 43, *Lewiston.*

LUCIUS BRAINARD, W.: M.: W. P. THEIR, S.: W.:
 HENRY WHEELER, J.: W.: SAMUEL UFFORD, Sec'y.
 First and Third Monday of each month.—41 members.

King Solomon □ 44, *Shakopee.*

DAVID L. HOW, W.: M.: JARVIS W. SENCERBOX, S.: W.:
 WM. H. ANDERSON, J.: W.: SQUIRE D. HOW, Sec'y.
 Wednesday preceding full moon and second Wednesday thereafter.—61 members.

Union □ 45, *Le Sueur.*

A. W. BANGS, W.: M.: JOHN TAYLOR, S.: W.:
 ROBERT TRAVIS, J.: W.: C. E. DAVIS, Sec'y.
 First and Third Saturday of each month.—43 members.

Evergreen □ 46, *Troy.*

ROBERT B. KELLAM, W.: M.: C. B. GRAY, S.: W.:
 DANIEL SHAW, J.: W.: WILKES W. HEYDON, Sec'y.
 First and Third Saturday of each month.—41 members.

Concord ☐ 47, *Cleveland.*

MOSES B. ODELL, W.: M.:

J. VANANTHWERP, S.: W.:

C. HILL, J.: W.:

WM. LANCASTER, Sec'y.

On or before full moon of each month and two weeks thereafter.—31 members.

Social ☐ 48, *Northfield.*

H. W. BINGHAM, W.: M.:

MORGAN EMERY, S.: W.:

F. A. NOBLE, J.: W.:

E. M. HITCHCOCK, Sec'y.

First and Third Wednesday.—60 members.

Rising Sun ☐ 49, *St. Charles.*

N. HARDY SWIFT, W.: M.:

SAMUEL A. JOHNSON, S.: W.:

MORRIS M. JONES, J.: W.:

ALBERT BROWN, Sec'y.

First and Third Thursday of each month.—70 members.

Watertown ☐ 50, *Watertown.*

ERNEST HAINLIN, W.: M.:

JONAS JOHNSON, S.: W.:

SAMUEL D. GRANT, J.: W.:

JOHN A. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

Saturday preceding the first full moon or when the moon fulls on Saturday ☐ meets on that night.—57 members.*Acacia* ☐ 51, *Cottage Grove.*

ALEX OLDHAM, W.: M.:

ALFRED HOLMAN, S.: W.:

E. M. COX, J.: W.:

FRANCIS FORD, Sec'y.

Wednesday of the week in which the moon is full.—35 members.

Cannon River ☐ 52, *Morristown.*

ISAAC POPE, W.: M.:

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, S.: W.:

S. SNYDER, J.: W.:

COLEMAN BLOOMER, Sec'y.

First and Third Saturday of each month.—54 members.

Nicollet ☐ 54, *St. Peter.*

JAMES H. SNYDER, W.: M.:

L. M. BOARDMAN, S.: W.:

J. N. TREADWELL, J.: W.:

J. B. SACKETT, Sec'y.

First and Third Tuesday of each month.—37 members.

Zion ☐ 55, *Taylor's Falls.*

H. N. SETZER, W.: M.:

L. W. FOLSOM, S.: W.:

F. S. EDDY, J.: W.:

W. X. FOLSOM, Sec'y.

Saturday preceding full moon.—21 members.

Meridian ☐ 56, *Chatfield.*

WM. R. EDWARDS, W.: M.:

J. R. JONES, S.: W.:

J. S. MCKENNEY, J.: W.:

WM. L. BRILEY, Sec'y.

First and Third Thursday of each month.—40 members.

Blue Earth City ☐ 57, *Blue Earth City.*

GEO. B. KINGSLEY, W.: M.:

ANDREW E. VEON, S.: W.:

HENRY J. NEAL, J.: W.:

RIAL B. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

Wednesday on or preceding the full of the moon and two weeks thereafter.—29 members.

Spring Valley ☐ 58, *Spring Valley.*

E. J. KINGSBURY, W.: M.:

J. D. FARMER, S.: W.:

S. A. HUNT, J.: W.:

B. F. FARMER, Sec'y.

First and Third Friday of each month.—31 members.

Temple □ 59, *Hutchinson.*

C. B. AMES, W.: M.: A. R. FRAZIER, S.: W.:
L. G. PENDERGAST, J.: W.: S. E. TAGGART, Sec'y.

First and Third Saturday of each month.—19 members.

Star in the West □ 60, *Sauk Centre.*

E. P. BARNUM, W.: M.: C. M. HINMAN, S.: W.:
E. K. JAQUES, J.: W.: B. F. CARR, Sec'y.

Second and Fourth Monday.—33 members.

Ashlar □ 61, *Eyota.*

L. W. NEEDHAM, W.: M.: BENJ. BIRGE, S.: W.:
C. D. HOUGHTON, J.: W.: A. S. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

First and Third Monday of each month.—30 members.

Star □ 62, *Rockford.*

ENNIS N. McGARRY, W.: M.: DAN'L W. GUPTIL, S.: W.:
FALEY B. ANGELL, J.: W.: J. R. AMES, Sec'y.

Last Friday on or before the first full moon of each month.—23 members.

Illustrious □ 63, *Plainview.*

FRANK A. WELLS, W.: M.: SIMEON N. WRIGHT, S.: W.:
EDWIN C. GEAREY, J.: W.: CHAS. A. BAXTER, Sec'y.

First and Third Friday of each month.—43 members.

Chain Lake □ 64, *Fairmount.*

C. A. LOUNSBERRY, W.: M.: WM. BIRD, Jr., S.: W.:
M. E. L. SHANKS, J.: W.: JAMES W. BIRD, Sec'y.

Thursday before full moon of each month.—18 members.

Golden Rule □ 65, *Lakeland.*

L. A. HUNTOON, W.: M.: R. H. SANDERSON, S.: W.:
CHAS. H. PRATT, J.: W.: JOHN S. DAY, Sec'y.

Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month.—27 members.

Madelia □ 66, *Madelia.*

J. F. FURBER, W.: M.: J. L. STARK, S.: W.:
JOHN DOOLITTLE, J.: W.: G. B. RANSOM, Sec'y.

First and Third Thursday of each month.—9 members.

Corinthian □ 67, *Farmington.*

H. C. WING, W.: M.: H. W. BARKELO, S.: W.:
W. S. NORRIS, J.: W.: C. R. ROLLINS, Sec'y.

First and Third Saturday of each month.—26 members.

Mystic Star □ 69, *Rushford.*

NILES CARPENTER, W.: M.: M. O. NILSIE, S.: W.:
H. E. CRANDALL, J.: W.: NEIL CURRIE, Sec'y.

First and Third Thursday of each month.—12 members.

Forest City □ 70, *Forest City.*

A. C. SMITH, W.: M.: G. W. WEISEL, S.: W.:
T. C. JEWETT, J.: W.: J. W. MCKEAN, Sec'y.

Friday on or before full moon.—11 members.

Paynesville □ 71, *Paynesville.*

CHAS. GRISWOLD, W.: M.:

HENRY SHUTCLIFFE, S.: W.:

JOHN MOORE, J.: W.:

NOAH LATHROP, Sec'y.

First and Third Wednesday of each month.—15 members.

Lansing □ 72, *Lansing.*

W. L. HOLLISTER, W.: M.:

PHINEAS D. VAUGHAN, S.: W.:

GEO. W. ROBINSON, J.: W.:

WM. M. EVANS, Sec'y.

Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month.—15 members.

Brownsville □ 73.

J. B. Le BLOND, W.: M.:

J. M. RILEY, S.: W.:

WM. M. WYKOFF, J.: W.:

E. B. STRONG, Sec'y.

First and Third Monday of each month.—14 members.

Minneiska □ 74.

M. A. FULLER, W.: M.:

B. G. CROOKSTONE, S.: W.:

JOHN BULLIN, J.: W.:

L. R. BROOKS, Sec'y.

First and Third Thursday of each month.—12 members.

Eureka □ 75, *Le Roy.*

F. M. GOODYKOONTZ, W.: M.:

C. ALLEN, S.: W.:

J. INGUMUNDSON, J.: W.:

P. F. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

First and Third Saturday of each month.—11 members.

Joppa □ 76, *Garden City.*

JAMES G. THOMPSON, W.: M.:

SUMNER C. CLARK, S.: W.:

JAMES M. THOMPSON, J.: W.:

LEWIS PARKER, Sec'y.

First and Third Saturday of each month.—10 members.

Tuscan □ 77, *Waseca.*

W. T. KITTRIDGE, W.: M.:

E. M. BROUGHTON, S.: W.:

H. E. STRONG, J.: W.:

Mystic Circle □ 78, *Houston.*

E. H. KENNEDY, W.: M.:

W. S. CASE, S.: W.:

EUGENE MARSHALL, J.: W.:

F. N. GOODRICH, Sec'y.

Second and Fourth Friday of each month.—25 members.

APPENDIX NO. II.

LIST OF LODGES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MINNESOTA.

| No. | NAME. | LOCATION. | | DATE OF DISPENSATION. | | DATE OF CHARTER. | | REMARKS. | NAME OF GRAND MASTER. |
|-----|-------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|
| | | Town. | County. | Month. | Day Year. | Month. | Day Year. | | |
| 1 | St. John's | Stillwater | Washington | October. | 12 1850 | June | 9 1852 | Wisconsin* | ..... |
| 2 | Satanstoe | St. Anthony | Hennepin | ..... | ..... | October | 24 1852 | Illinois* | ..... |
| 3 | St. Paul | St. Paul | Ramsey | August | 1849 | January | 24 1853 | Ohio* | ..... |
| 4 | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Hennepin | June | 21 1853 | January | 24 1854 | ..... | A. E. Ames, M. D. |
| 5 | Ancient Landmark | St. Paul | Ramsey | Ch'd dir't | ..... | January | 24 1854 | ..... | do |
| 6 | Shakopee | Shakopee | Scott | Nov. | 4 1854 | January | 24 1854 | Suspended. | do |
| 7 | Dakotah | Hastings | Dakotah | June | 1855 | January | 24 1855 | ..... | Moses Sherburne. |
| 8 | Red Wing | Red Wing | Goodhue | Sept. | 1855 | January | 24 1855 | ..... | do |
| 9 | Faribault | Faribault | Rice | March | 1856 | January | 24 1856 | Suspended. | A. T. C. Pierson. |
| 10 | Pacific | St. Paul | Ramsey | July | 14 1856 | January | 24 1857 | ..... | do |
| 11 | Mantorville | Mantorville | Dodge | July | 1856 | January | 24 1857 | ..... | do |
| 12 | Mankato | Mankato | Sibley | March | 1856 | January | 24 1857 | ..... | do |
| 13 | Henderson | Henderson | Wabasha | October | 1856 | January | 24 1857 | ..... | do |
| 14 | Wapalusa | Wabasha | Wabasha | October | 22 1856 | January | 24 1857 | ..... | do |
| 15 | St. Cloud | St. Cloud | Sicarns | Nov. | 1856 | January | 24 1857 | ..... | do |
| 16 | Monticello | Monticello | Wright | October | 23 1856 | January | 24 1857 | ..... | do |
| 17 | Hokah | Hokah | Houston | February | 22 1856 | January | 24 1857 | ..... | do |
| 18 | Winona | Winona | Winona | May | 1856 | January | 24 1857 | ..... | do |
| 19 | Minneapolis | Minneapolis | Hennepin | Ch'd dir'e | ..... | January | 24 1857 | ..... | do |
| 20 | Caledonia | Caledonia | Houston | Sept. | 15 1857 | January | 24 1858 | ..... | do |
| 21 | Rochester | Rochester | Olmsted | July | 4 1857 | January | 24 1858 | ..... | do |
| 22 | Pleasant Grove | Pleasant Grove | Olmsted | Nov. | 1856 | January | 24 1858 | ..... | do |
| 23 | North Star | Watab. | Benton | October | 29 1857 | January | 24 1858 | ..... | do |
| 24 | Wilton | Wilton | Waseca | February | 17 1857 | January | 24 1858 | ..... | do |
| 25 | Meridian | Chaffield | Fillmore | January | 23 1857 | October | 27 1858 | Suspended. | ..... |
| 26 | Western Star | Albert Lea | Blue Earth | October | 1 1857 | October | 27 1858 | ..... | do |
| 27 | Blue Earth Valley | Winnebago City | Blue Earth | August | 1858 | October | 27 1858 | ..... | do |
| 28 | Clear Water | Clear Water | Wright | October | 1 1858 | October | 27 1858 | ..... | do |
| 29 | Morning Star | La Crescent | Houston | Nov. | 15 1858 | October | 26 1859 | ..... | do |
| 30 | Anoka | Anoka | Anoka | October | 18 1859 | October | 26 1859 | ..... | do |
| 31 | King Hram. | Belle Plaine | Scott | March | 2 1859 | October | 25 1860 | ..... | do |
| 32 | Saksab. | Waterville | Le Sueur | June | 23 1859 | October | 25 1860 | ..... | do |
| 33 | Star in the East | Owatonna | Steele | Nov. | 20 1859 | October | 25 1860 | ..... | do |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----|------|--------------|----|------|----|
| 34 | Oriental..... | Cannon Falls..... | Goodhue..... | June..... | 15 | 1860 | October..... | 25 | 1860 | do |
| 35 | Mt. Moriah..... | Hastings..... | Dakota..... | July..... | 4 | 1860 | ..... | 25 | 1860 | do |
| 36 | Preston..... | Preston..... | Fillmore..... | February..... | 4 | 1861 | ..... | 23 | 1861 | do |
| 37 | Mystic Tie..... | Pine Island..... | Goodhue..... | July..... | 4 | 1861 | ..... | 23 | 1861 | do |
| 38 | Washington..... | Wasioja..... | Dodge..... | July..... | 22 | 1861 | ..... | 23 | 1861 | do |
| 39 | Fidelity..... | Austin..... | Mower..... | Nov..... | 22 | 1861 | ..... | 23 | 1863 | do |
| 40 | Carnelian..... | Lake City..... | Washington..... | December..... | 18 | 1862 | ..... | 23 | 1863 | do |
| 41 | Harmon..... | Zumbrota..... | Goodhue..... | October..... | 26 | 1860 | ..... | 23 | 1863 | do |
| 42 | Hope..... | Glencoe..... | Kandiyo..... | March..... | 4 | 1862 | ..... | 23 | 1863 | do |
| 43 | Harmony..... | Lewiston..... | Winona..... | May..... | 14 | 1863 | ..... | 23 | 1863 | do |
| 44 | King Solomon..... | Shakopee..... | Scott..... | July..... | 10 | 1863 | ..... | 23 | 1863 | do |
| 45 | Union..... | Le Sueur..... | Le Sueur..... | April..... | 16 | 1863 | ..... | 26 | 1864 | do |
| 46 | Evergreen..... | Troy..... | Winona..... | December..... | 23 | 1863 | ..... | 26 | 1864 | do |
| 47 | Concord..... | Cleveland..... | Le Sueur..... | June..... | 24 | 1861 | ..... | 26 | 1864 | do |
| 48 | Social..... | Northfield..... | Rice..... | April..... | 12 | 1864 | ..... | 26 | 1864 | do |
| 49 | Rising Sun..... | St. Charles..... | Winona..... | February..... | 15 | 1864 | ..... | 26 | 1864 | do |
| 50 | Watertown..... | Watertown..... | Washington..... | January..... | 5 | 1865 | ..... | 25 | 1865 | do |
| 51 | Acacia..... | Cottage Grove..... | Washington..... | March..... | 24 | 1865 | ..... | 25 | 1865 | do |
| 52 | Cannon River..... | Morrison..... | Rice..... | December..... | 23 | 1863 | ..... | 25 | 1865 | do |
| 53 | Faribault..... | Faribault..... | Nicollet..... | January..... | 7 | 1865 | ..... | 25 | 1865 | do |
| 54 | Nicollet..... | St. Peter..... | Chicago..... | April..... | 7 | 1865 | ..... | 24 | 1865 | do |
| 55 | Zion..... | Taylor's Falls..... | Fillmore..... | Nov..... | 19 | 1866 | ..... | 24 | 1867 | do |
| 56 | Meridian..... | Chatfield..... | Blue Earth..... | Nov..... | 19 | 1866 | ..... | 24 | 1867 | do |
| 57 | Blue Earth City..... | Blue Earth City..... | Blue Earth..... | Nov..... | 19 | 1866 | ..... | 24 | 1867 | do |
| 58 | Spring Valley..... | Spring Valley..... | Fillmore..... | Nov..... | 21 | 1866 | ..... | 24 | 1867 | do |
| 59 | Temple..... | Hutchinson..... | McLeod..... | Nov..... | 21 | 1866 | ..... | 24 | 1867 | do |
| 60 | Star in the West..... | Sauk Centre..... | Stearns..... | Nov..... | 19 | 1866 | ..... | 24 | 1867 | do |
| 61 | Ashlar..... | Eyota..... | Fillmore..... | Nov..... | 23 | 1866 | ..... | 24 | 1867 | do |
| 62 | Star..... | Rockford..... | Wright..... | December..... | 5 | 1866 | ..... | 24 | 1867 | do |
| 63 | Illustrious..... | Plainview..... | Washington..... | December..... | 23 | 1866 | ..... | 24 | 1867 | do |
| 64 | Chain Lake..... | Plainmount..... | Wabashaw..... | January..... | 23 | 1867 | ..... | 24 | 1867 | do |
| 65 | Golden Rule..... | Lakeland..... | Martin..... | February..... | 11 | 1867 | ..... | 24 | 1867 | do |
| 66 | Madella..... | Madella..... | Washington..... | February..... | 14 | 1867 | ..... | 24 | 1867 | do |
| 67 | Corinthian..... | Farmington..... | Dacotah..... | June..... | 10 | 1867 | ..... | 24 | 1868 | do |
| 68 | Northern Light..... | Fort Gary..... | British Possessions..... | Sept..... | 15 | 1863 | ..... | 24 | 1868 | do |
| 69 | Mystic Star..... | Rushford..... | Fillmore..... | April..... | 8 | 1867 | ..... | 13 | 1869 | do |
| 70 | Forest City..... | Forest City..... | Meeker..... | June..... | 11 | 1867 | ..... | 13 | 1869 | do |
| 71 | Paynesville..... | Paynesville..... | Stearns..... | March..... | 16 | 1868 | ..... | 13 | 1869 | do |
| 72 | Lansing..... | Lansing..... | Mower..... | April..... | 7 | 1868 | ..... | 13 | 1869 | do |
| 73 | Brownsville..... | Brownsville..... | Houston..... | Nov..... | 19 | 1866 | ..... | 13 | 1869 | do |
| 74 | Minneiska..... | Minneiska..... | Wabashaw..... | April..... | 24 | 1868 | ..... | 13 | 1869 | do |
| 75 | Eureka..... | Le Roy..... | Mower..... | July..... | 23 | 1868 | ..... | 13 | 1869 | do |
| 76 | Joppa..... | Garden City..... | Blue Earth..... | July..... | 23 | 1868 | ..... | 13 | 1869 | do |
| 77 | Tuscan..... | Waseca..... | Waseca..... | October..... | 9 | 1868 | ..... | 13 | 1869 | do |
| 78 | Mystic Circle..... | Houston..... | Houston..... | October..... | 23 | 1868 | ..... | 13 | 1869 | do |

G. W. Prescott

Chartered No. restored to No. 9 in 1869.

C. W. Nash

Charter not Delivered.

* St. John's, Cataract and St. Paul Lodges formed the Grand Lodge in February, 1863. In January, 1866, St. Paul Lodge surrendered its charter, and charter was granted to a new Lodge, giving it the same name and number.

APPENDIX NO. III.

ELECTIVE GRAND OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MINNESOTA, FROM ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1853, TO THE PRESENT TIME.

| YEAR. | GRAND MASTERS. | No. Lodge. | DEPUTY G.: M.: | No. Lodge. | SENIOR G.: W.: | No. Lodge. | JUNIOR G.: W.: | No. Lodge. | G.: TREASURER, | No. Lodge. | G.: SECRETARY. | No. Lodge. |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| 1853..... | A. E. Ames..... | 2 | A. Goodrich..... | 2 | D. F. Brawley..... | 3 | A. Van Vorhes..... | 1 | E. Case..... | 2 | J. G. Lennor..... | 2 |
| 1854..... | A. E. Ames..... | 2 | D. F. Brawley..... | 2 | A. Van Vorhes..... | 3 | A. T. C. Pierson..... | 1 | E. Case..... | 4 | H. Reynolds..... | 2 |
| 1855..... | M. Sherburne..... | 5 | A. T. C. Pierson..... | 5 | C. T. Stearns..... | 5 | A. Van Vorhes..... | 1 | E. Case..... | 4 | H. Reynolds..... | 2 |
| 1856..... | A. T. C. Pierson..... | 5 | H. N. Setzer..... | 1 | Thomas Lombard..... | 1 | E. A. Hodsdon..... | 6 | E. Case..... | 4 | H. Reynolds..... | 2 |
| 1857..... | A. T. C. Pierson..... | 5 | William H. Mower..... | 1 | E. A. Hodsdon..... | 1 | William Lee..... | 4 | E. Case..... | 7 | Geo. W. Prescott..... | 5 |
| Jan.—1858..... | A. T. C. Pierson..... | 5 | D. B. Loomis..... | 1 | Frank Mantor..... | 11 | A. C. Smith..... | 11 | E. Case..... | 19 | Geo. W. Prescott..... | 5 |
| Oct.—1858..... | A. T. C. Pierson..... | 5 | D. B. Loomis..... | 1 | Frank Mantor..... | 11 | Samuel E. Adams..... | 11 | E. Case..... | 19 | Geo. W. Prescott..... | 5 |
| Oct.—1859..... | A. T. C. Pierson..... | 5 | D. B. Loomis..... | 1 | Samuel E. Adams..... | 16 | J. C. Whipple..... | 16 | E. Case..... | 19 | Geo. W. Prescott..... | 5 |
| Oct.—1860..... | A. T. C. Pierson..... | 5 | D. B. Loomis..... | 1 | J. C. Whipple..... | 9 | C. W. Thompson..... | 9 | E. Case..... | 19 | Geo. W. Prescott..... | 5 |
| 1861..... | A. T. C. Pierson..... | 5 | J. C. Whipple..... | 9 | L. E. Thompson..... | 1 | George Bradley..... | 31 | E. Case..... | 19 | Geo. W. Prescott..... | 5 |
| *1863..... | A. T. C. Pierson..... | 5 | L. E. Thompson..... | 1 | C. H. Lindsley..... | 21 | W. T. Rigby..... | 28 | E. Case..... | 19 | Geo. W. Prescott..... | 5 |
| 1864..... | Geo. W. Prescott..... | 5 | L. E. Thompson..... | 1 | E. C. Wells..... | 31 | A. B. Curry..... | 23 | George L. Otis..... | 5 | A. T. C. Pierson..... | 5 |
| 1865..... | Geo. W. Prescott..... | 5 | P. P. Habbell..... | 18 | G. B. Cooley..... | 11 | A. J. Phelps..... | 34 | George L. Otis..... | 5 | C. W. Carpenter..... | 5 |
| 1866..... | Charles W. Nash..... | 35 | W. T. Rigby..... | 23 | Robert Stewart..... | 49 | S. R. Merrill..... | 40 | George L. Otis..... | 5 | Wm. S. Combs..... | 5 |
| 1867..... | Charles W. Nash..... | 35 | R. A. Jones..... | 21 | S. R. Merrill..... | 40 | S. Y. Hyde..... | 49 | George L. Otis..... | 5 | Wm. S. Combs..... | 5 |
| *1869..... | Charles W. Nash..... | 35 | R. A. Jones..... | 21 | S. R. Merrill..... | 40 | S. Y. Hyde..... | 49 | George L. Otis..... | 5 | Wm. S. Combs..... | 5 |

*No Sessions of the Grand ☐ in 1862 or '63.

APPENDIX NO. IV.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GRAND ☐ OF MINNESOTA NEAR OTHER GRAND ☐.

| | | |
|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| M.. W.. | JOSEPH C. STEVENS,..... | Bangor, Maine. |
| M.. W.. | GEORGE H. HUBBARD, M. D., | Manchester, N. H. |
| M.. W.. | DAVID CLARK,..... | Hartford, Connecticut. |
| M.. W.. | JOHN L. LEWIS,..... | Penn Yan, New York. |
| M.. W.. | WM. B. THRALL,..... | Columbus, Ohio. |
| M.. W.. | HENRY L. PALMER,..... | Milwaukee, Wisconsin. |
| M.. W.. | T. S. PARVIN,..... | Muscatine, Iowa. |
| M.. W.. | J. McCaleb WILEY,..... | Troy, Alabama. |
| M.. W.. | THOS. BROWN,..... | Tallahassee, Florida. |
| R.. W.. | ALBERT G. MACKEY, M. D., | Charleston, South Carolina. |
| R.. W.. | ALBERT PIKE,..... | Memphis, Tennessee. |
| R.. W.. | ALEX. G. ABELL,..... | San Francisco, California. |
| R.. W.. | WM. G. SHAW,..... | Burlington, Vermont. |
| R.. W.. | Rev. J. N. MCJILTON,..... | Baltimore, Maryland. |
| M.. W.. | THOMAS BOBADILLA,..... | San Domingo, West Indies. |
| M.. W.. | WM. LAVLY,..... | Springfield, Illinois. |
| M.. W.. | WM. HACKER,..... | Shelbyville, Indiana. |
| R.. W.. | GEO. W. CHAYTOR, M. D., | Wilmington, Delaware. |
| M.. W.. | J. Q. A. FELLOWS,..... | New Orleans, Louisiana. |
| M.. W.. | L. E. BARBER,..... | Little Rock, Arkansas. |
| M.. W.. | M. S. ADAMS,..... | Leavenworth, Kansas. |
| M.. W.. | WM. S. WHITEHEAD,..... | Newark, New Jersey. |
| M.. W.. | G. M. HILLYER,..... | Natchez, Mississippi. |
| M.. W.. | J. C. JORDAN,..... | Omaha, Nebraska. |
| M.. W.. | J. R. PENICK,..... | St. Joseph, Missouri. |

REPRESENTATIVES OF GRAND ☐ NEAR THE GRAND ☐ OF MINNESOTA.

| | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|--|
| M.. W.. | A. T. C. PIERSON, of St. Paul, for | New York. |
| R.. W.. | C. W. THOMPSON, of Hokah, for | Wisconsin. |
| M.. W.. | B. F. SMITH, of Mankato, for | Ohio. |
| M.. W.. | A. T. C. PIERSON, of St. Paul, for | Illinois. |
| M.. W.. | C. W. NASH, of St. Paul, for | Iowa. |
| R.. W.. | O. T. HAYES, of Hastings, for | New Hampshire. |
| R.. W.. | GEO. L. OTIS, of St. Paul, for | District of Columbia. |
| R.. W.. | L. E. THOMPSON, of St. Paul, for | Connecticut. |
| M.. W.. | A. T. C. PIERSON, of St. Paul, for | Tennessee. |
| R.. W.. | S. E. ADAMS, of Monticello, for | Vermont. |
| M.. W.. | A. T. C. PIERSON, of St. Paul, for | San Domingo, W. I. |
| M.. W.. | A. T. C. PIERSON, of St. Paul, for | Cuba, West Indies. |
| M.. W.. | GEO. W. PRESCOTT, for | { S. C., Kansas, Cal- ifornia, Oregon, Maine & Missouri. |
| R.. W.. | WM. H. MOWER,* for | |
| R.. W.. | C. CONNELLY, M. D.,† for | |
| | | Alabama. |
| | | Florida. |

* Removed from Jurisdiction. † Dead.

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TO

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ERRATA—PROCEEDINGS OF 1869.

- Page 17, 3d line, for memberships read "membership."
 Page 19, 3d line of the poem, read "drop" instead of drops.
 Page 20, 12th line, for Baalbeck read Balbeck.
 Page 30, 11th line from bottom, after resolution, read "which was adopted."
 Page 33, 17th line from bottom, after following, read "which was adopted."
 Page 33, 11th line from bottom, after resolution, read "which was adopted."
 Page 35, 10th line from bottom, after resolution, read "which was adopted."
 Page 36, 12th line from top, after resolution, read "which was adopted."
 Page 42, 17th line from bottom, after report, read "which was adopted."
 Page 42, 5th line from bottom, after following, read "which was adopted."
 Page 48, 12th line from bottom, after resolution, read "which was adopted."
 Page 48, 6th line from bottom, after resolution, read "which was adopted."
 Page 49, 24th line from bottom, after resolution, read "which was adopted."
 Page 49, 20th line from bottom, after resolution, read "which was adopted."
 Page 49, 12th line from bottom, after resolution, read "which was adopted."
 Page 49, 8th line from bottom, after resolution, read "which was adopted."
 Page 49, 3d line from bottom, after resolution, read "which was adopted."

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE

An Occasional Communication of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Minnesota was held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Saturday, January 23, 1954, for the purpose of laying the cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple of Minnehaha Lodge No. 165.

The Grand Lodge was opened in Ample Form at Twelve o'clock Noon in the Lodge rooms of Minnehaha Lodge at 3900 10th Avenue South, Minneapolis, with the following officers:

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| M. W. Herman T. Olson..... | Grand Master |
| R. W. Leroy E. Matson..... | Deputy Grand Master |
| W. Clinton M. Norton | as Senior Grand Warden |
| R. W. Otto L. Danek..... | Junior Grand Warden |
| R. W. Cyril L. Lamm | Grand Treasurer |
| M. W. John B. Tomhave | Grand Secretary |
| W. William J. Barr..... | as Grand Chaplain |
| W. H. Stanley Hanson..... | as Grand Orator |
| W. George R. Wilson..... | Senior Grand Deacon |
| W. J. Miles Martin..... | Junior Grand Deacon |
| W. David E. Palmer..... | as Grand Marshal |
| W. David G. Muhly | as Grand Standard Bearer |
| W. Ernest R. Spetz | as Grand Sword Bearer |
| W. Maurice A. Engen | as Senior Grand Steward |
| W. Harvard B. Olson | Junior Grand Steward |
| W. Edwin W. Toms | Grand Pursuivant |
| W. Oscar F. Krueger | as Grand Tyler |

At approximately 1:10 p. m. the Grand Lodge proceeded to the place of Ceremony, where the cornerstone was laid according to the Ancient Custom of the Craft, with M. W. Brother Herman T. Olson presiding.

A timely and inspiring oration was delivered by W. Bro. H. Stanley Hanson. Delightful music was furnished by the Minnehaha Chapter of Eastern Star. Zuhrah Temple furnished a Color Guard. The weather was cold and penetrating, yet the large crowd in attendance remained until the close of the ceremony.

The Ceremony being completed at 2:45 p. m., the Grand Lodge returned to the place of opening where it was closed in Ample Form. Delicious refreshments were served by the Ladies of the Eastern Star.

JOHN B. TOMHAVE,

Grand Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
The
GRAND LODGE

OF
ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF

MINNESOTA

AT THE
ONE HUNDRED FIRST ANNUAL
COMMUNICATION

HELD AT SAINT PAUL, MARCH 17 and 18, 1954

1954

OFFICIATING:

M. W. HERMAN T. OLSON, Tower, Grand Master
M. W. JOHN B. TOMHAVE, St. Paul, Grand Secretary

ELECTED AND INSTALLED:

M. W. LEROY E. MATSON, Minneapolis, Grand Master
M. W. JOHN B. TOMHAVE, St. Paul, Grand Secretary

ORDERED TO BE READ IN ALL THE LODGES

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE A. F. & A. M. OF MINNESOTA

1954

ELECTED

- M. W. Leroy E. Matson** **Grand Master**
220 State Capitol, St. Paul (1) Phone (Bus.) Capital 2-3013
1604 E. River Terrace, Minneapolis (14) (Res.) Atlantic 4806
- R. W. Willard L. Hillyer** **Deputy Grand Master**
Bus. c/o Laird, Norton Co., Winona Phone (Bus.) 2367
Res. 79 West Broadway, Winona Phone (Res.) 4454
- R. W. Otto L. Danek** **Senior Grand Warden**
Glencoe—Phone 451
- R. W. George R. Wilson** **Junior Grand Warden**
Brainerd, Box 465—Phone 9337
- R. W. Cyril L. Lamm** **Grand Treasurer**
First National Bank of Minneapolis (2)
Phone (Res.) Locust 6872
- M. W. John B. Tomhave** **Grand Secretary, Masonic Temple,**
St. Paul (2)—Phone Capital 2-6051

APPOINTED

- W. William E. Hammond** **Grand Chaplain**
Walker—Phone 161
- W. John O. Christianson** **Grand Orator**
1519 Grantham St., St. Paul—Phone Midway 9249
- W. J. Miles Martin** **Senior Grand Deacon**
923 Medical Arts Bldg., Minneapolis (2)—Phone Atlantic 6374
- W. Clyde E. Hegman** **Junior Grand Deacon**
4606 Lakeview Drive., Minneapolis (10)—Phone Whittier 4377
- W. Martin H. Voss** **Grand Marshal**
Worthington—Phone 2-3561
- W. Edward L. Gruber** **Grand Standard Bearer**
700 Torrey Bldg., Duluth (2)—Phone Randolph 2-0528
- W. Stafford King** **Grand Sword Bearer**
123 State Capitol, St. Paul (1)—Phone Emerson 2001 (Res.)
Capital 2-3013 (Bus.)
- W. Harvard B. Olson** **Senior Grand Steward**
Morris—Phone (Bus.) 7 (Res.) 346
- W. Edwin W. Tomš** **Junior Grand Steward**
Ely—Phone 636 R
- W. Paul M. Olstad** **Grand Pursuivant**
Bemidji—Phone 584
- W. Cecil H. Judd** **Grand Tyler**
Masonic Temple, St. Paul (2)—Phone Capital 2-6051

OTHER PERSONNEL

- W. David E. PalmerAssistant Grand Secretary
Masonic Temple, St. Paul (2)—Phone Capital 2-6051
- W. Clinton M. NortonDirector of Masonic Service
Masonic Temple, St. Paul (2)—Phone Capital 2-6051
- Mrs. Alice C. DahlbergClerk to Grand Secretary
Masonic Temple, St. Paul (2)—Phone Capital 2-6051
- Bro. Leslie M. ThorntonHospital Representative
Masonic Temple, Rochester—Phone 2-3401
- M. W. Ray E. Cummins—Regional Director of the George Wash-
ington Masonic National Memorial Association.
330 Minnesota Bldg., St. Paul (1)
- M. W. William P. Sturtz—Regional Director of the Masonic Serv-
ice Association of The United States.
Albert Lea, Minnesota
- M. W. Einar W. Johnson—Member of the Commission on Infor-
mation for Recognition of the Conference of Grand Masters
of Masons of North America.
2009 Bayard Ave., St. Paul (5)

Rules for Masonic Dates

1. **Ancient Craft Masons**—Add 4,000 to the current year,
thus: A. D. 1954 + 4000 = A..'. L..'. (Anno Lucis—year of Light)
5954.
2. **Royal Arch Masons**—Add 530 to the current year, thus:
A. D. 1954 + 530 = A..'. I..'. (Anno Inventionis—year of discovery)
2484.
3. **Royal and Select Masters**—Add 1,000 to the current year,
thus: A. D. 1954 + 1000 = A..'. Dep..'. (Anno Depositionis—year of
deposits) 2954.
4. **Knights Templar**—Subtract 1,118 from current year,
thus: A. D. 1954—1118 = A..'. O..'. (Anno Ordinis—the year of the
Order) 836.

**Proceedings Grand Lodge,
A. F. & A. M. of Minnesota, 1954
LIVING PAST GRAND MASTERS**

| NAME | ADDRESS | TELEPHONE |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Harry M. Burnham | Jackson, Minn. | 306 |
| Frederick E. Jenkins | Hillsboro, Ill. | |
| Sam A. Erickson | Mankato, Minn. | 2697 |
| Edwin J. Simon | 975 Lincoln Ave., St. Paul, 5, Minn. | Capital 6-8985 |
| Guy F. Streater | Box 484, Winona, Minn. | 3564 |
| Montreville J. Brown | 1781 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., St. Paul 1, Minn. | Bus. Capital 2-0517 Res. Emerson 3654 |
| Bertram S. Adams | Hibbing, Minn. | 58 |
| Ralph W. Stanford | Willmar, Minn. | 1137-W |
| Gunnar H. Nordbye | 411 U. S. Court House, Mpls. 1, Minn. | Bus. Main 2620 Res. Colfax 4875 |
| Chauncey C. Colton | 313 City Hall, Duluth 2, Minn. | Hemlock 51 |
| William P. Sturtz | Albert Lea, Minn. | 2123 |
| Louis H. Colson | Wadena, Minn. | 412 |
| William F. Holman | 1315 So. Flower St., Santa Ana, Calif. | |
| Carsten L. Jacobson | 5021 Lyndale Ave. So., Mpls. 19, Minn. | Locust 9008 |
| John B. Tomhave | Montevideo, Minn. | Res. 7154 Bus. 7230 |
| Ray E. Cummins | 330 Minnesota Bldg., St. Paul 1, Minn. | Bus. Capital 2-8525 Res. Em. 2013 |
| Keith M. Brown | Fairmont, Minn. | 237 |
| Einar W. Johnson | 2009 Bayard Ave., St. Paul 5, Minn. | De Soto 3189 |
| George W. Christie | Red Lake Falls, Minn. | Bus. 33 Res. 89 |
| Herman T. Olson | Tower, Minn. | 50 |

LIVING PAST GRAND SECRETARY

| | | |
|------------------|--|---|
| John H. Anderson | 1799 Scheffer Ave., St. Paul 5, Minn. | Bus. Capital 4-1736 Res. DeSoto 3997 |
|------------------|--|---|

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
M.W. GRAND LODGE
OF
A. F. & A. M.
OF MINNESOTA

ONE HUNDRED FIRST ANNUAL
COMMUNICATION

The One Hundred First Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of Minnesota was held in the Masonic Temple, Sixth Street and Smith Avenue, in the City of St. Paul, commencing at 10:00 a. m., on Wednesday, March 17, 1954, A. L. 5954, with all the Grand Officers present.

There being a constitutional number of Lodges represented, the Grand Master opened the Grand Lodge in Ample Form, prayer being offered by the Grand Chaplain.

The National Colors and the Union Jack were presented, after which "God Save the Queen" and "America the Beautiful" were sung under the direction of Bro. David E. Palmer.

The Grand Secretary moved that the Minutes of the Annual Communication of 1953, as printed in the 1953 Proceedings, be approved. Motion duly seconded and carried.

The Grand Master appointed the following Tellers: Helmer Hanson (189), Warren L. Cowden (233), A. F. Behr (71) and Vernon M. Worrall (184) and then explained the method of balloting and directed the Tellers to close the ballot box at 2:00 p. m. on Thursday and report the results as soon as possible.

The Grand Master appointed the following Committee on Credentials: M. W. John B. Tomhave, G. S., Chairman; R. W. Leroy E. Matson, D. G. M., W. Emery M. Mortensen (168).

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge:

Your Committee on Credentials respectfully reports that there are present and entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge, 17 Grand Officers, 15 Permanent Members, 4 Custodians, 21 District Representatives, Director of Masonic Service and 352 Representatives of 222 Lodges, out of 290 on the roll, including 40 Proxies.

Grand Officers

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Herman T. Olson | Grand Master |
| Leroy E. Matson | Deputy Grand Master |
| Willard L. Hillyer | Senior Grand Warden |
| Otto L. Danek | Junior Grand Warden |
| Cyril L. Lamm | Grand Treasurer |
| John B. Tomhave | Grand Secretary |
| Arthur J. Cartwright | Grand Chaplain |
| William O. Bissonett | Grand Orator |
| George R. Wilson | Senior Grand Deacon |
| J. Miles Martin | Junior Grand Deacon |
| Clyde E. Hegman | Grand Marshal |
| Martin H. Voss | Grand Standard Bearer |
| Edward L. Gruber | Grand Sword Bearer |
| Stafford King | Senior Grand Steward |
| Harvard B. Olson | Junior Grand Steward |
| Edwin W. Toms | Grand Pursuivant |
| Cecil H. Judd | Grand Tyler |

Permanent Members of Grand Lodge

Past Grand Masters: Edwin J. Simon, Montreville J. Brown, Bertram E. Adams, Ralph W. Stanford, Gunnar H. Nordbye, Chauncey C. Colton, William P. Sturtz, Louis H. Colson, Carsten L. Jacobson, John B. Tomhave, Ray E. Cummins, Keith M. Brown, Einar W. Johnson, George W. Christie, John H. Anderson, Past Grand Secretary.

Representatives of Lodges

| | | |
|-----|---------------------|---|
| No. | 1, St. Johns | George A. Muller, W. M. |
| No. | 2, Cataract | Fred B. Czaia, W. M. |
| No. | 3, St. Paul | Edgar D. Jennings, W. M. Einar L. Sovad, S. W. |
| No. | 4, Hennepin | Richard J. Barrie, W. M. C. W. Christensen, proxy for S. W. |
| No. | 5, Ancient Landmark | Howard H. Boxmeyer, W. M. Raymond H. Staeheli, S. W. William H. Eckley, proxy for J. W. |
| No. | 7, Dakota | Frederick W. Matteson, W. M. |
| No. | 8, Red Wing | Carl A. M. Ellingson, W. M. Floyd R. Borchert, S. W. |
| No. | 9, Faribault | Arnold S. Anderson, W. M. Donald B. Purrington, J. W. |
| No. | 11, Mantorville | Melvin Blatti, W. M. |
| No. | 12, Mankato | Emory C. Burgess, W. M. George O. Sjodin, S. W. |
| No. | 18, Winona | Merrill Holland, W. M. Arthur Brightman, S. W. William H. Mann, J. W. |
| No. | 19, Minneapolis | Lemuel A. Cotterman, W. M. Robert M. Ferris, S. W. Arthur B. Frank, J. W. |
| No. | 20, Caledonia | James King, W. M. |
| No. | 21, Rochester | Arnold Ulrich, W. M. William M. Gernes, J. W. |
| No. | 22, Pleasant Grove | Vern Nielson, W. M. James Caldbeck, S. W. |
| No. | 23, North Star | Robert H. Binnie, W. M. Ralph R. Stockman, S. W. |
| No. | 25, Meridian | Norman House, W. M. |
| No. | 26, Western Star | Reace H. Shanks, W. M. |

- No. 27, Blue Earth Valley..Harry Keith, Jr., W. M.
Cleo G. Hawks, S. W.
- No. 28, ClearwaterJohn H. Moorhouse, W. M.
- No. 29, Morning StarW. E. Webster, proxy for W. M.
- No. 30, AnokaElder Opem, W. M.
Kenneth De Jarlais, S. W.
- No. 31, King HiramRobert Slavicek, W. M.
- No. 32, SakatahHerman Hunte, W. M.
Harold Svela, J. W.
- No. 33, Star in the East..Myron S. Sandberg, W. M.
Charles R. Scoles, S. W.
- No. 34, OrientalDavid McKeag, W. M.
Swan G. Edlund, S. W.
- No. 36, PrestonLoyal Joos, W. M.
- No. 37, Mystic TieD. Ross Smith, W. M.
Harold J. McIntosh, S. W.
- No. 38, WashingtonWilliam L. Spreiter, proxy for W. M.
- No. 39, FidelityRobert H. McCoy, W. M.
Max Proctor, proxy for S. W.
- No. 40, CarnelianJames F. Conway, W. M.
Ralph H. Blohm, S. W.
Merle C. Durbahn, J. W.
- No. 41, HermonForrest C. Mark, S. W.
- No. 42, HopeClifford W. Peterson, W. M.
Clyde A. Reynolds, J. W.
- No. 44, King SolomonRaymond M. Hecker, J. W.
- No. 45, UnionWilliam H. Merrick, W. M.
Watson F. Moser, S. W.
James Randolph, J. W.
- No. 46, EvergreenHarry Dyar, W. M.
- No. 47, ConcordJasper L. Shaver, W. M.
- No. 48, SocialE. L. Selander, W. M.
Willard T. Nelsen, proxy for S. W.
John O. Schumm, J. W.
- No. 49, Rising SunIrving B. Smith, W. M.
- No. 51, AccaciaMarvin Skinner, W. M.
- No. 54, NicolletMilfred J. Jobes, W. M.
Carl A. V. Pettis, J. W.
- No. 58, Spring ValleyBen C. Sanford, W. M.
Elwin L. Morse, S. W.
- No. 59, TempleLeonard Frederickson, J. W.
- No. 60, Star in the West..John E. Schwalbe, W. M.

- No. 61, Ashler Clarence L. Seymour, proxy for W. M.
- No. 62, Star Charles N. Crandall, proxy for J. W.
- No. 64, Chain Lake Richard G. Wade, W. M.
Corwin Van Brunt, S. W.
Ralph DeMeo, J. W.
- No. 66, Madelia Geo. E. Muller, proxy for W. M.
- No. 67, Corinthian Roy Strand, W. M.
R. W. Nordquist, J. W.
- No. 69, Mystic Star Francis Haslerud, W. M.
- No. 71, Paynesville Lloyd H. Peterson, W. M.
- No. 75, Eureka Donald H. Davies, W. M.
Everett Preusler, J. W.
- No. 77, Tuscan Franklin M. Stone, W. M.
Andrew G. Phelps, S. W.
John J. Miller, J. W.
- No. 78, Mystic Circle Odin Selvig, proxy for W. M.
- No. 79, Palestine W. R. Cameron, proxy for W. M.
Raymond M. Simonson, S. W.
Gustaf S. Carlson, J. W.
- No. 81, Constellation Earl E. Deitz, W. M.
- No. 82, Howard Willard O. Haag, W. M.
- No. 83, Hiram A'Bi J. R. Elford, proxy for W. M.
- No. 87, Doric Gerald L. Fisher, W. M.
- No. 89, Golden Fleece ... Lyle Snyder, W. M.
Glenn R. Hultgren, S. W.
Waldemar O. Swenson, J. W.
- No. 92, Fraternal Arthur L. Magnuson, W. M.
- No. 93, Unity Julius Drulenski, W. M.
- No. 94, Keystone Arvid H. Jones, W. M.
Ralph B. Cunningham, S. W.
- No. 95, Sherburne Edwin A. Dreissig, W. M.
Patrick G. Kilmartin, S. W.
- No. 96, Libanus Joy A. Anderson, W. M.
- No. 97, Prudence Charles W. Hay, W. M.
Henry F. Soltau, S. W.
- No. 99, Corner Stone Howard J. Sowden, W. M.
- No. 100, Aurora Kenneth L. Sundberg, W. H.
Frank Gilmer, J. W.
- No. 101, Fraternity J. F. Florentine, W. M.
- No. 104, Sharon Douglas H. Gerretson, W. M.
Conrad B. Stockvig, S. W.
William G. Gavaras, J. W.
- No. 106, Mount Tabor DeWitt C. Clason, S. W.

- No. 108, Relief Eugene C. Nelson, W. M.
- No. 109, Sunset Emanuel H. Mogck, W. M.
- No. 112, Khurum Einar O. Troseth, W. M.
Thomas R. Jones, S. W.
- No. 113, Excelsior Richard A. Maxwell, W. M.
Robert C. Rome, S. W.
William H. Hendel, J. W.
- No. 114, Ben Franklin Magnus Christensen, W. M.
- No. 116, Lafayette Roy Van Vleet, W. M.
- No. 118, Newport Charles E. Woodward, W. M.
Roger A. Woodward, S. W.
- No. 119, Delta Glen A. Bjerke, W. M.
Neil E. Bengtson, Jr., S. W.
Charles H. Killius, Jr., J. W.
- No. 121, Grand Meadow .. Robert D. Burns, W. M.
Ernest Kelley, S. W.
- No. 123, Prairie A. Ronald Thompson, W. M.
- No. 124, Janesville Rodney N. Searle, W. M.
- No. 125, Winslow Lewis .. Gerald J. Getchell, W. M.
Elwyn Leathers, S. W.
- No. 126, Moorhead Harlan K. Wold, W. M.
- No. 129, Swift Telford A. Olson, W. M.
Wallace A. Lee, S. W.
John W. Brenner, Jr., J. W.
- No. 132, Humboldt Jasper Hatten, W. M.
- No. 133, Golden Sheaf R. A. Rosberg, W. M.
E. C. Marquardt, J. W.
- No. 134, Cokato Donald L. Dokken, W. M.
Julian Erlandson, J. W.
- No. 135, Nelson David D. Varner, J. W.
- No. 137, Appleton Floyd W. Thompson, S. W.
- No. 138, Orion Edward W. Larson, W. M.
- No. 139, Verndale Robert E. Denniston, S. W.
- No. 140, Little Falls Carl C. Perry, W. M.
- No. 141, Crookston William E. Barron, S. W.
- No. 143, Lakeview Stanley E. Arnett, W. M.
Hans Verner Hansen, S. W.
- No. 144, Bird Island W. F. Courtney, proxy for W. M.
- No. 147, Canby Paul T. Ruth, W. M.
- No. 148, Quarry Archie E. Wilson, S. W.
- No. 149, Guardian Ole J. Twite, W. M.
Clayton Barnes, S. W.
- No. 150, Warren Calvin Melgard, S. W.